LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Family Homelessness in King County

Context/Scale/Scope
Current System
Gap Analysis
Data Systems / HMIS
Existing Funding and Resources

July 2009

Update: Nov 2009

I. Context

Framework

Building upon lessons learned from Sound Families, national research on family homelessness and our community's Ten-Year Plan, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation has identified five promising approaches that they wish to invest in:

- Coordinated access to services to give families a convenient and standard way to find the services and housing they need as quickly as possible.
- Prevention to keep families on the edge of homelessness housed and quickly connect them to the services they need.
- Rapid re-housing to move families into permanent housing as quickly as possible.
- **Tailored programs and services** to provide individual families with the right services at the right time.
- **Linkages to economic opportunity** to connect the recently homeless to long-term, family-wage jobs they need to maintain housing stability and self-sufficiency.

The Gates Foundation and United Way of King County awarded King County with a grant to undertake a local planning process to align our local systems with these strategies in order to reduce family homelessness. King County is one of three pilot communities participating in this newly expanded work of the Washington Families Fund managed by Building Changes.

The Planning process includes three distinct phases of work:

- A landscape assessment of existing resources and systems already in place to address the needs of homeless families.
- A strategic plan that identifies specific strategies for filling gaps and enhancing systems identified in the first phase with particular emphasis on the five approaches listed above.
- An implementation plan with specific timelines, responsibilities and outcomes for implementing the strategic plan.

Planning Structure

The planning process is staffed within King County DCHS with the assistance of a core working group consisting of staff from other jurisdictions and community stakeholders.

The individuals participating in the Family Homelessness Workgroup:.

- Meghan Altimore Hopelink
- Humberto Alvarez Solid Ground
- Andrea Akita City of Seattle Human Services Department
- Bill Block (replacing Gretchen Bruce) Committee to End Homelessness
- Nathan Buck* -Neighborhood House
- Ranita Jain Building Changes
- Jason Johnson City of Kent
- Debbie Thiele City of Seattle Office of Housing
- Kristin Winkel* King County Housing Authority
- Terrie Yaffe* Child Care Resources
- Debbi Knowles, Janet Salm, and Rebekka Goldsmith King County DCHS (*Project Staff*) (* new members; joined post landscape assessment phase)

Additional advisors during this phase: the Economic Opportunities Steering Committee to SkillUp Washington and Marlo Klein with United Way of King County .

Funding for the development of this document was provided by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and United Way of King County.

This landscape assessment:

■ Is intended to serve as a common "fact basis" for strategy development, program design and policy changes.

Assumes that the reader is familiar with King County's economic context, general population characteristics and housing environment, the current continuum of care model, King County's Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness and basic homelessness and shelter terms. For additional background and usage notes, see Key Terminology.

Data Sources

This document summarizes available data, including the most recent national and local data available. Sources are indicated throughout, and a bibliography can be found in the appendices. Where multiple sources were available, results were compared and those studies with the largest sample size were used. Main local data sources:

- One Night Count Shelter Survey: To complement the yearly street count of people who are homeless in King County, staff from King County Department of Community and Human Services conduct a survey of emergency shelter and transitional housing programs on that same night. The survey is completed by staff of emergency shelter and transitional housing programs across King County. In 2009, 65 emergency shelters and 119 transitional housing programs completed the survey. Shelter participation rate is close to 100%. Additionally, unpublished data on shelter turnaways and waitlists (where kept) were analyzed for the same 24-hour period.
- **King County Homeless Family Snapshot Data:** King County conducted new, original research on homeless family programs and family self-sufficiency characteristics. Program staff in emergency and transitional shelters completed 3 to 5 snapshot profiles on families recently entering shelter. Profiles of 172 families from 17 emergency programs and 36 transitional housing programs were received.
- King County Program Data: In conjunction with the family snapshot research, programs were asked to fill out basic information about their programs including eligibility, units available, families served and budget information. Emergency, transitional and permanent supportive housing providers were surveyed, and a total of 62 family programs (19 Emergency/43 Transitional/17 PSH) responded to the survey.
- HMIS / Safe Harbors Data: Safe Harbors is King County's web-based Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), used to collect and analyze information about people in King County who are homeless and to learn more about the services they use. Agencies receiving public funding are required to enter information about their clients into the database (excepting confidential domestic violence shelters, agencies not receiving public funding, and clients under 18 years old). The 2007 Safe Harbors report covered 170 of 245 all area programs (69%), and this report focuses on data on families accessing emergency and transitional programs. 2008 preliminary data were available, but not comparable, as they also included supportive services and prevention programs.

Note: When referring to data on shelters it is important to keep in mind that while these data provide an accurate picture of those being sheltered, the profile cannot necessarily be generalized to the broader population of people who are homeless.

"Homeless" Definitions

- Homeless (HUD): The federal definition of the term "homeless" or "homeless individual or homeless person" includes— an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill); an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.
- Homeless (McKinney-Vento): The term "homeless children and youths"--(A) means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and (B) includes--(i) children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement; (ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (within the meaning of section 103(a)(2)(C)); (iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and (iv) migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).
- Homeless (DSHS): DSHS definition of "homeless" (WAC 388-49-020 (37)) (A) homeless individual means a person lacking a fixed and regular nighttime residence or a person whose primary nighttime residence is a supervised shelter, halfway house, temporary residence with others, or place not ordinarily used as sleeping accommodations for humans.

How Many Homeless Families Are There?

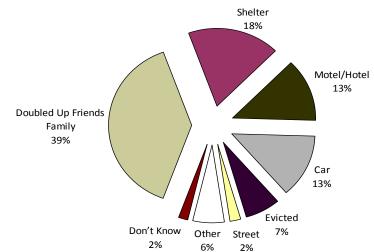
Given the unique circumstances surrounding homeless families, it is likely that we will never have an exact count. The following data was used to establish an estimated baseline.

SHELTERED FAMILIES

During the most recent One Night Count (ONC) conducted January 28, 2009, 1,018 homeless families (3,319 total persons) were counted as living in emergency shelters and transitional housing throughout King County.¹

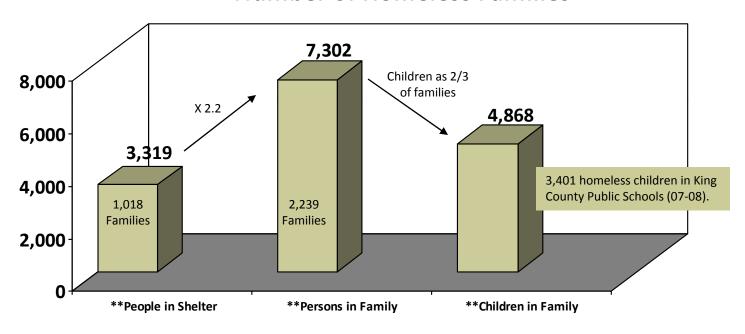
UNSHELTERED FAMILIES/Turn Aways

Unmet needs for shelter are difficult to determine, but turn away data for the same point in time (24 hour period in January 09) from the One Night Count Shelter Survey showed 390 families, including a total of 985 persons in families (not unduplicated) turned away.¹ On the same night, Seattle/King County Coalition on Homelessness (SKCCH) conducted a Turn Away Survey for programs serving families with children. Callers were asked (at 30 SKCCH member agencies) where they spent the night before seeking shelter, and results were de-duplicated across the agencies. SKCCH was able to identify 459 unique persons in families (283 children and 176 adults) during the time period. Families were asked "where did you stay last night?" Here's what they said:² Where Did You Stay Last Night?



Sources: 1) One Night Count Shelter Survey 2009, 2) SKCCH unpublished Turn Away Survey Data 2009. Conservatively, approximately 7,300 persons in families,* including about 5,000 children, experience homelessness in King County each year.

Number of Homeless Families



^{*}Annualized persons in homeless families is calculated by multiplying 2009 King County WA point-in-time family homeless count (3,319 total) by Spokane HMIS factor of 2.2 (for homeless families); Spokane has the most fully developed HMIS in WA, comparison of Spokane point-in-time count to annual HMIS data yields best estimate for annualizing point-in-time counts in WA state; Children assumed to be 2/3 of homeless family population.²

Additional Considerations for Estimating the Number of Homeless Families

- We don't know the true number of homeless families: These are counts of families currently already accessing services in an emergency or transitional shelter, and the availability of shelter units decides the population of sheltered families. Homeless families rarely live on the streets.* The shelter vacancy rate is very low, and families often cycle through multiple emergency shelter programs before moving into transitional shelter.
- Unmet needs for shelter are difficult to determine, but turn away data collected on the One Night Count Shelter Survey for a 24 hour period in January, 2009 showed 390 families turned away, including a total of 985 persons in families (not unduplicated). Additionally, there were 730 families on waiting lists (not unduplicated). Sixteen of 81 agencies reported keeping waiting lists in King County (1 emergency program & 15 transitional programs).¹
- Only families that stay together are included in these numbers. Families may separate in order to avoid having children enter shelter life, or in order to be housed: "People counted in the single adult homeless population (about 2.3-3.5 million annually) are also part of families: Among all homeless women, 60% have children under age 18, but only 65% of them live with at least one of these children. Among all homeless men, 41% have children under age 18, but only 7% live with at least one of their own children.²

^{*} Note: Washington public school statistics show 3% of homeless children and youth enrolled in public schools were living unsheltered (OSPI data, 2007-2008). Nationally, 6% of homeless children and youth enrolled in public schools live unsheltered (US Department of Education McKinney-Vento Data Collection 2007-2008).

Key Indicators of Families at Risk of Homelessness

Extreme poverty

According to Martha Burt of the Urban Institute, people living at or below the federal poverty level are the most vulnerable to experiencing a homeless episode.¹

→ In King County, 9.9% of the population, or 181,451 persons live at or below the federal poverty level.² In 2008, reports estimate that 137,442 households were living below the poverty line in King County. ³

Severe Housing Cost Burden

Another key indicator is severe housing cost burden (defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] as paying 50% or more of income for rent or living in substandard housing or experiencing a housing foreclosure). Severe housing cost burden is a strong predictor of family homelessness because it includes a subgroup that may be one unexpected expense away from eviction.

→ In King County, 57.3% of very low-income households (defined as <30% AMI) have a severe housing cost burden, paying more than 50% of household income for rent (32,400 households in 2000).⁴ 95% of homeless households earn under 30% AMI according to the One Night Count Shelter Survey.⁵

Current Trends in King County

The nation's recession has had serious impacts on King County's local economy and its more vulnerable residents.

2-1-1 Requests

- Rental assistance: 79% increase from Q2 2008 to Q2 2009 (4,099 total requests in Q2 2009)
- Utility assistance: 40% increase from Q2 2008 to Q2 2009 (3,831 total requests in Q2 2009)

TANF applications

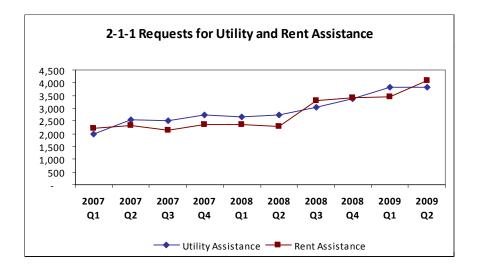
23% increase in applications(432 more applications/month in Q1 09 than a year ago)

Food stamps

35% increase in applications:
 (Over 2,400 more applications per month in Q1 09 than one year ago)

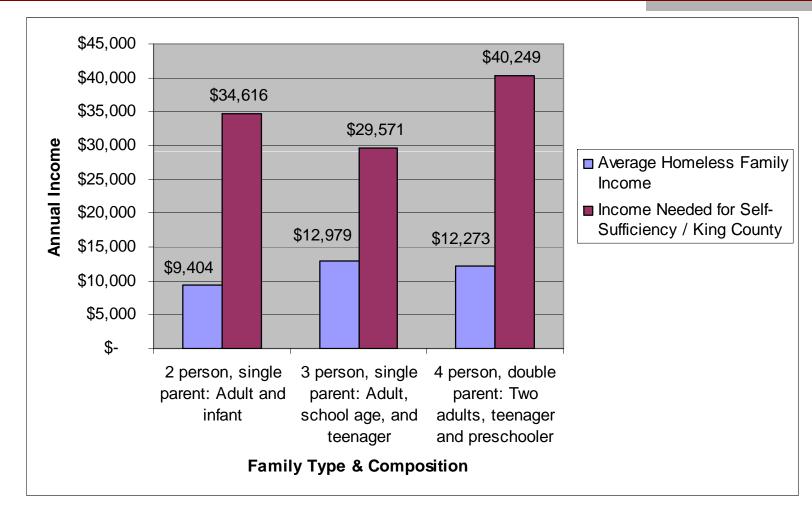
Unemployment rate

8% in May 2009 (up from 3.9% in May 2008)



Source: United Way of King County 2009, Basic Needs Indicators.

Self-Sufficiency: Out of Reach



Affordable Housing Crisis in King County

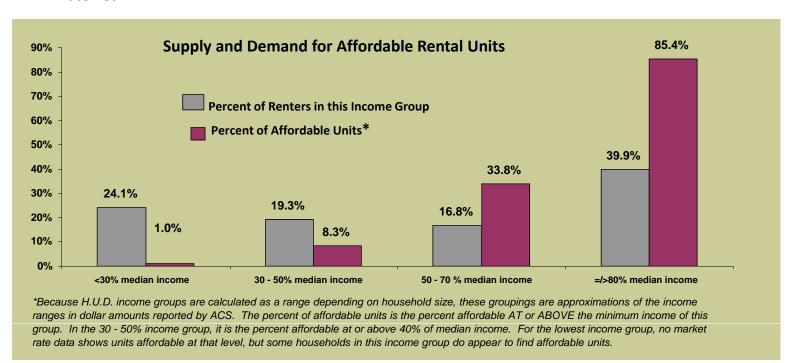
- Only 8% of all market rate rental units throughout King County are affordable to families earning less than 40% of the area's median income (rents of approx. \$600 - \$800/month).
- During open enrollment, King County, Seattle and Renton Housing Authorities received a combined total of over 23,000 applications from families requesting assistance from the Housing Voucher (Section 8) Programs.

Percent of Market Rate Rental Housing Affordable & Available to Low-Income Households (2008)

	Estimated Total		% Affordable by Income
Area	Median Rent	# Units	<40%
East	\$ 1,156	56,768	0.7%
Rural Cities	\$1,295	4,062	2.8%
South	\$825	86,318	14%
Seattle/Shoreline	\$930	160,552	7.7%
Unincorporated King County	\$930	26,545	5.5%
Totals	\$940	334,245	8.3%

Supply and Demand for Affordable Rental Units

- 24% of all renters in King County earn under 30% of the area median income. Only 1% of all units are affordable to this group.¹
- 95 percent of homeless families earn under 30% of AMI.² Even if their incomes were competitive, many have barriers such as negative rental history (evictions, no prior rental history), poor credit, or criminal histories.



Characteristics of Homeless Families

Profile: Family Experiencing Homelessness

Family Profile - Kin	g County	Family Profile - Nationwide
Single mother with 2 children;	82% of homeless families served by shelters in King County are headed by a single parent, 79% by a single female. ¹	The typical sheltered homeless family is comprised of a mother in her late twenties with two children. Families of color are overrepresented in the homeless population, at 43% African American, 38% White, Non-Hispanic,
Has young children;	40% of homeless children in King County shelters are under age 4, and 57% are school aged. ¹	15% Hispanic, 3% Native American. Families experiencing homelessness usually have limited education. 53% of homeless mothers do not have a high school diploma. 29% of adults in homeless
Is headed by a woman of color;	80% of persons in homeless families in shelter are persons of color, ¹ compared with 31% of King County residents. ²	families are working. ⁴
Likely has limited education and is not working full-time.	33% of homeless heads of household in shelter have no high school diploma or GED. ³	
	67% are either unemployed or working less than 50% time with no sick leave, health or retirement benefits. ³	

How Families Experience Homelessness

Families are generally NOT homeless long-term:

- 2009 One Night Count data shows that for 72% of families this was their only time homeless in the past 3 years. For 20% this was their second time, and for 8% this was the third or fourth time.¹
- Nationally, the vast majority (about 80%) of families experience single episodes of relatively short duration, and two much smaller groups experience either multiple episodes or shelter stays of long duration (long-stayers).²

Homeless families are LOCAL families:

81% of homeless families' last permanent residence was within King County.³

Homeless families more closely resemble other poor families than they resemble single homeless individuals.

Compared with their single counterparts, adults in homeless families are much less likely to have mental health and substance abuse problems, more likely to have completed high school, more likely to have recently worked, and more likely to have regular contact with members of their social network.²

Race and Homelessness

People of color are overrepresented in the homeless family population served in shelter:

80% of persons in homeless families are people of color

31% of King County residents are people of color

Especially disproportionate is the number of Blacks / African-Americans / Africans who are homeless in families served in shelter:

Homeless Family Population	King County Population
47%	6%

Most ethnic groups are overrepresented in the homeless family population, by a factor of 2 or more:

- Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander (2% of homeless families versus 0.6% of KC general population)
- American Indian/Alaska Native (2% versus .7%)
- •Multi-racial (3.6% vs 2%)
- •Hispanic/Latino (16 % versus 7.2%)

Homeless Children in King County

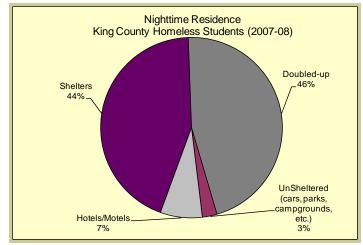
According to the Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the number of homeless children attending King County public schools in academic year 2007-2008 was 3,401. Of these, 44 percent were living in shelters, 46 percent were doubled up with family/friends, seven percent were staying in hotels/motels and three percent were unsheltered.¹

- Children experiencing homelessness are almost three times as likely as other children to suffer from emotional or behavioral problems that interfere with learning.
- Homelessness is also associated with children being at greater risk of severe physical health problems than other similarly poor children.

• Housing instability and homelessness lower academic performance, increase the chances of repeating a grade, and

reduce high school completion rates.

Academic Year	Total	Year over Year Increase (%)
2007-08	3,401	0%
2006-07	3,414	20%
2005-06	2,836	28%
2004-05	2,223	84%
2003-04	1,209	na



Income

Homeless families are extremely poor. According to 2009 One Night Count Shelter Survey data:

One Night Count 2009 Data	Percentage
% families with zero income	4%
% of families at <30% AMI or less	91%
% at 31-50% AMI	4%
% of families at 51 to 80% AMI	.3%
% of families at 81 to 100%	0
% of families at 101% or greater	0
Unknown	.3%

Income Sources

Working Households

- 25% of homeless parents living in shelter are working.
- Families in transitional housing are more likely to be working than those in emergency shelter (30% vs. 22% full time, 21% vs. 9% part-time).
- Total income averages \$1,412 for working households, ranging from \$90 to \$2,939/month in wages, and with an average of \$503 monthly in supplemental benefits such as TANF or food stamps.

TANF

- 54% of all homeless households are receiving TANF.
- The average monthly TANF benefit is \$514.

Other Income

- 13% receive SSI, indicating the someone in the household is disabled.
- 49% receive food stamps.
- 10% receive child support payments.

Local self-sufficiency characteristics:

Family Snapshot Survey

Background

- As part of the landscape assessment, King County conducted new research on homeless families, contacting all emergency shelter & transitional housing programs participating in the One Night Count Shelter Survey (65 emergency shelters and 119 transitional housing programs). Programs provided family "snapshots" for 3-5 recently entering families, describing the family's composition, income and income sources and rating the family's self-sufficiency characteristics.
- A total of 172 families are captured in this family snapshot data. Responses from 17 emergency programs and 36 transitional housing programs were received (list of responding programs can be found in the appendices).
- Providers rated each family on 7 self-sufficiency measures, including employment stability, access to services, education, career resiliency/training, childcare, legal and health status. The scores range from 1 to 10, and the higher the score, the better. A score of 1-4 indicates that the family is in-crisis or vulnerable, while scores over 5 indicate increasing levels of safety and thriving.

Self-Sufficiency Characteristics:

Education & Employment

Employment Stability

Employment stability ranks the poorest among all 7 self-sufficiency measures. 76% of all families are in-crisis or vulnerable. Aggregate data from King County's family snapshot survey shows:

- 66% of the households have no employment income; one or more adult family members are unemployed;
- 17% of families have part-time, seasonal or temporary work with no benefits and fewer work hours than desired;
- 11% have permanent, stable employment with no benefits;
- 4% are employed with health benefits; and
- Only 1% are employed with health benefits and retirement benefits.

Education

- 33% of adults have no high school diploma or GED;
- 46% have a high school diploma or GED but no further schooling;
- 6% are pursuing post-secondary education or training; and
- 15% have post-secondary education or specialized training.

Career Resiliency & Training

- 35% are in-crisis or vulnerable, with limited or under 1 year of work experience or negative work history. They may lack skills in areas like work readiness or literacy/numeracy, or may have occupational skills in an industry in decline.
- 50% have a work history of between 1 and 5 years, with skills that offer potential for obtaining comparable positions; about half of these workers (23% of all families) have skills and work history but providers identified deficits in work readiness; literacy/numeracy; or working in an industry subject to decline.
- 15% have work history of 5 or more years in the same job, occupation or career ladder and skills that offer potential for better or comparable positions.

Self-Sufficiency Characteristics:

Legal & Childcare

Legal

- 29% of families have a significant legal problem and need assistance. These families have no representation adequate to initiate or respond to legal action.
- 18% have a legal problem that is currently in process and currently have legal assistance or representation.
- 53% have no current legal issues either legal issues have been full resolved or they have no legal issues.

Childcare

- 58% of families currently have childcare resources that provide a safe setting with adequate supervision.
- 42% overall report insufficient childcare resources, including 3% of families with no access to childcare or children with minimal supervision.
- ■For those families where a parent is working, the household's childcare situation was actually slightly better, with only 22% of the working families in-crisis or vulnerable, compared with 48% of non-working families.
- ■No families in the study were reported to have children who are unsupervised or unsafe.

Self-Sufficiency Characteristics:

Health & Access to Services

Health

- 10% of families are in-crisis or vulnerable on healthcare/ health insurance, with no health insurance or access to care, or have a chronic condition with inconsistent follow-up care.
- 77% of families have subsidized medical coupons, health insurance, Medicare or Medicaid.
- 13% of families scored a "10" on the self-sufficiency scale meaning they have health insurance with low co-pays, no chronic illness and good preventive health practices. Working families are three times more likely to have scored a "10" (27% of working families versus 8% of non-working families).

Access to Services

- 36% of families are vulnerable or in-crisis they are either unaware of services, or need assistance to overcome barriers in order to access services to meet family needs.
- 49% of households know what they need but have barriers to service or limited service options.
- 15% of households are receiving all the services to meet their needs, or have no significant barriers. Families in transitional shelter are better able to access services with 51% of families in transitional housing receiving all needed services, compared with 36% of families in emergency shelter.

II. Current System

The Current Homeless Housing System for Families

Prevention

Activities or programs designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness, including but not limited to short-term subsidies to defray rent, pay security deposits or first month's rent, mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes, or payments to prevent foreclosure on a home.

Emergency Shelter

Typically 90 days

Temporary shelter from the elements and unsafe streets for homeless individuals and families. Programs are either facility-based or hotel/motel vouchers. **Emergency shelters** typically address the basic health, food, clothing, and personal hygiene needs of the households that they serve and provide information and referrals about supportive services and housing.

= 213 family units1

Transitional Housing

Up to 2 years

Temporary housing that is time-limited, generally from three months to two years. Tenure is contingent upon participation in services, compliance with program rules, and compliance with tenancy. The goal of transitional housing is to provide the support needed for participants to become ready to "graduate" into permanent housing. Services may include case management, information and referral, life skills training, tenant education, and many others.

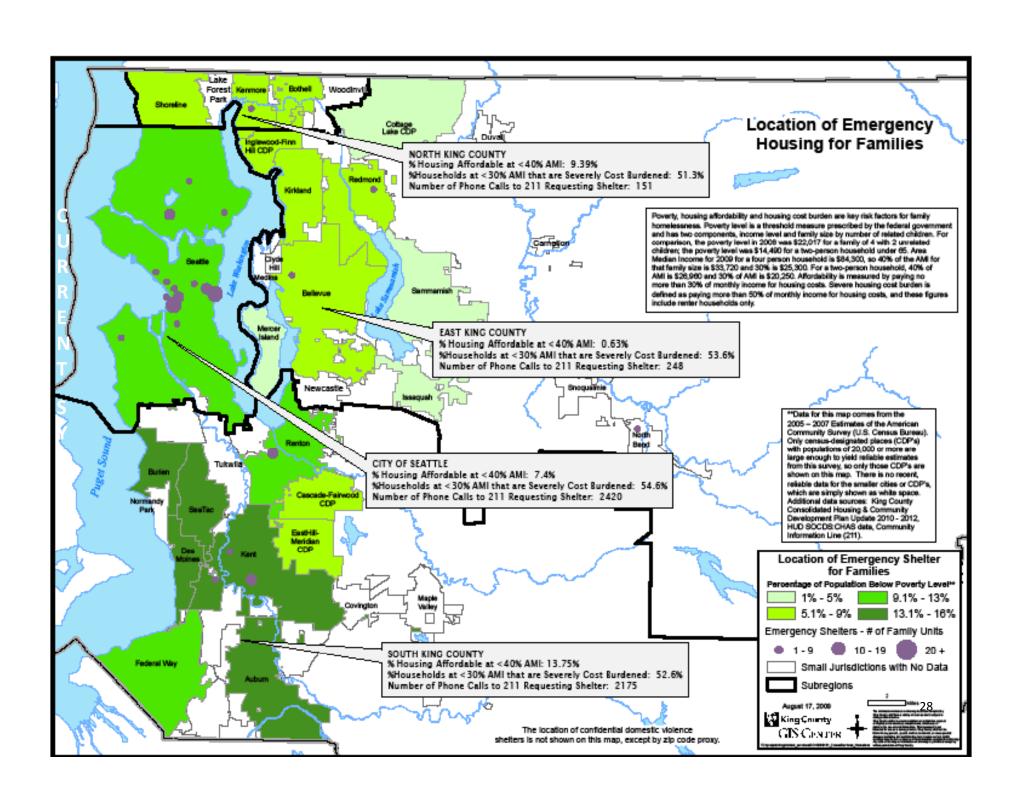
= 891 family units1

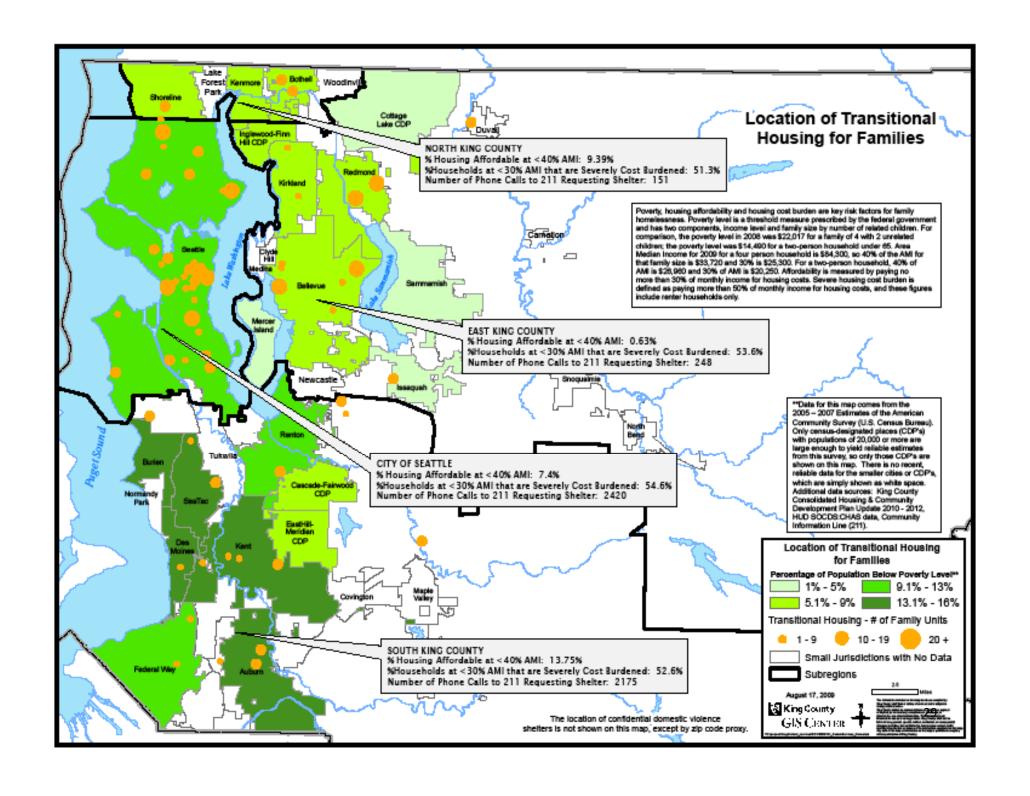
Permanent Housing

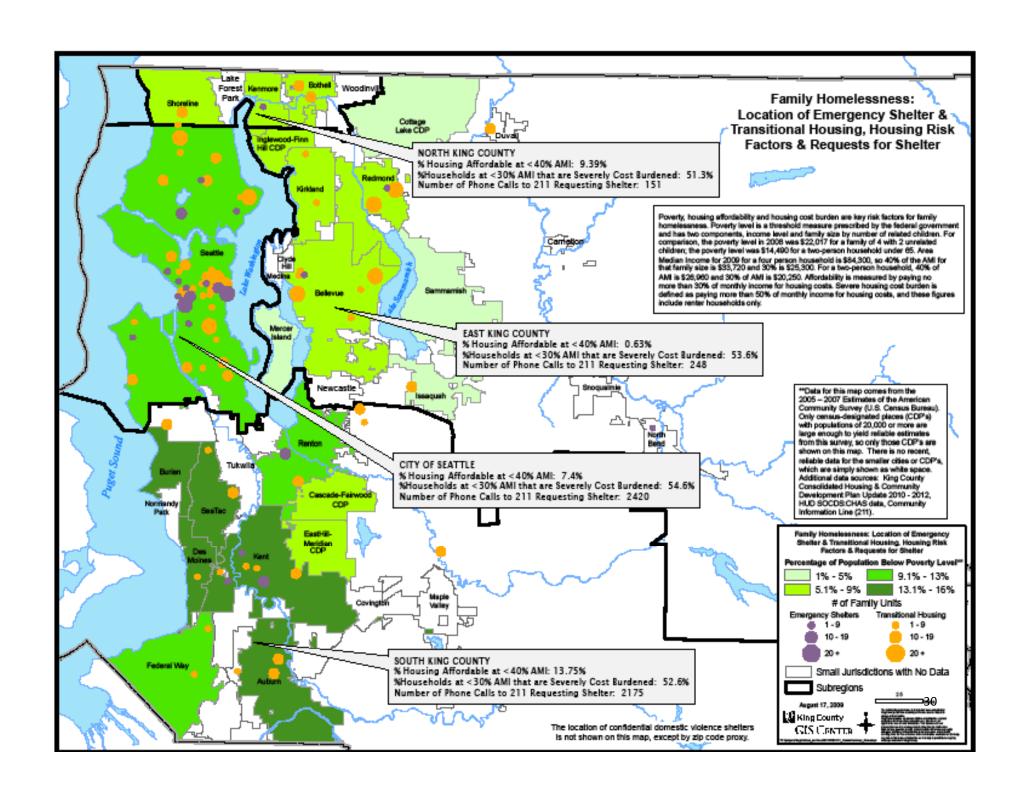
Permanent Affordable Housing. By federal standards, housing is considered affordable when monthly rents or mortgage payments (plus utilities) cost no more than 30 percent of a household's monthly income. Housing options include market rate units with or without rental assistance; subsidized housing programs through one of the three local housing authorities (public housing or Section 8 housing voucher program); or income based rental housing owned and operated by local non-profit housing developers.

= 6,686 public housing units & 16,244 Section 8 vouchers (project- and tenant-based)²

Permanent Supportive Housing Permanent rental housing for a household that is homeless or at risk of homelessness and has a condition or disability, such as mental illness, substance abuse, chronic health issues, or other conditions that create multiple and serious ongoing barriers to housing stability. Households have long term need for housing case management and services in order to meet the obligations of tenancy and maintain their housing.







Background:

King County Program Survey Data

- As part of King County's research on homeless families, King County providers of emergency shelter and transitional housing were asked to complete a profile of their program, including capacity (units), staffing, stay limits and average length of stay, client eligibility, general client characteristics and program budget (amounts and sources).
- All emergency shelter and transitional housing programs participating in the One Night Count Shelter Survey were invited to participate (65 emergency shelters and 119 transitional housing programs). Responses from 17 emergency programs and 36 transitional housing programs were received (list of responding programs can be found in the appendices).

A Family's Path

Possible Access Points:

Domestic Violence Shelter

2-1-1

Church or Congregation

DSHS

Other shelter or service provider

ReWA

Internal referrals
Self-referral

In order to enter shelter:

- Provide documentation of homelessness
- Have ID
- Provide income documentation
- Consent to background check
 - •Most programs will not accept persons with felonies or violent crimes
- Consent to drug test (in some cases)
 - •Many programs will not accept someone actively using illegal substance

In order to enter transitional housing:

- Provide documentation of homelessness
- Have ID
- Provide income documentation
- Consent to background check
 - Most programs will not accept persons with felonies or violent crimes
- Consent to drug test (in some cases)
 - •Many programs will not accept someone actively using illegal substances
- Complete Assessment to determine fit and willingness to participate

If tax credit property:

- •Complete tax credit packet including 3rd party income verification, notarized affidavit for child support, and several other 3rd party documents (can take 2 or more weeks)
- Provide proof of citizenship or iTIN
- Wait for compliance approval from property management company

If Section 8 Property:

- •Complete Section 8 packet including 3rd party income verification (can take 1 week)
- •Provide proof of citizenship or legal immigration status
- •Wait for approval from housing authority

Array of systems working with homeless families:

- Homeless Service Provider
 - •Case Manager
 - Property or Program Manager
 - Child Advocate (sometimes)
 - Housing Authority (if subsidized)
- DSHS
- •Case worker for cash assistance and food stamps
- Possibly Work Source case worker
- * Must demonstrate productivity
- School District
 - Homeless liaison
 - •Transportation Coordinator (for McKinney Transportation)
 - Teachers
 - School Counselor
- Multiple Human Service Providers
 - Food
 - Prescriptions
 - Moving Costs
 - Case Management in addition to homeless housing
- Employment Services
- •Childcare Provider
- Childcare Subsidy provider (DSHS, Child Care Resources)
- Healthcare system
- Employer(s)

As needed or required:

- Interpreter
- DV Advocate
- •Education/Training System (for the adult)
- •Court system (if custody, divorce or DV)
- •Chemical Dependency Counselor
- Mental Health Counselor(s)
- •Criminal Justice System
- CPS

Entering Shelter

Emergency shelter:

- In general, fewer than one-third of families are able to enter emergency shelter in less than 1 month.
- 40% of families spend between 1 and 3 months homeless before ever entering emergency shelter. 60% spend more than three months homeless before entering "emergency" shelter.
- Most common entrance points: from living doubled up, from regular housing, or another emergency shelter.

Transitional shelter

- Often intended to be only accessed via emergency shelter.
- Most families (58%) spend between 1 and 6 months homeless* (literally homeless, doubled up or in emergency shelter) prior to entering a transitional program.
- 35% of families spend more than 7 months homeless prior to entering transitional housing, which may include being literally homeless or in a shelter.
- Most common entrance points: emergency shelters, living doubled up, or other transitional shelters.
- There is a small percentage (8%) that do reach transitional housing with less than a month spent homeless – this may serve as a baseline indicator for system change / rapid re-housing efforts.

DURATION HOMELESS PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRANCE

Length of Time	ALL HH*	ES*	TH*
< 1 month	14%	27%	8%
1-3 months	34%	40%	32%
4-6 months	21%	13%	26%
7-12 months	17%	13%	18%
13-24 months	12%	4%	15%
25+ months	2%	4%	2%
		*НН: Но	useholds
		*ES: Emergency	Shelters
		TH: Transitional	Shelters

^{*}note that we did not define "homeless" for survey takers so responses could include those in emergency shelter, literally homeless, or living in doubled up households.

Stay Limits/ Stay Averages

STAY LIMITS

Emergency shelters: most limit stays to under 90 days (13/19 programs)

Transitional programs: most limit stays to 24 months

Emergency Program Stay Limits:

Under 1 month	3 (out of 19 programs)
1-3 months	10
4-6 months	3
7-12 months	2
13-23 months	0
24 months	0

Transitional Program Stay Limits:

12 or fewer months	4 (out of 19 programs)
13-18 months	4
19-23 months	0
24 months	28
36 months	1
48 months	1
no stay limit	1

STAY AVERAGES

Relatively few families take advantage of transitional programs' potential maximum lengths of stay.

Emergency Shelter (out of 19 programs):

Most families leave within...

Less than 1 month	7
1–3 months	11
4–6 months	0
7–9 months	3
10-12 months	0
13-23 months	0
24 months	0

Transitional Housing (out of 39 programs):

Most families leave within...

0-6 months	3
7 - 12 months	1!
13-18 months	1!
19-23 months	3
24 months	2

Eligibility

Eligible Family Composition

33% of programs are reserved for female-headed households only. (21 percent of emergency shelter programs allow only female-headed households; 33 percent of transitional housing programs allow only female-headed households).

Special Programs / Eligibility

There are programs that serve very specific populations: Domestic violence survivors, Persons with HIV/AIDS, pregnant mothers, immigrants and refugees, multi-generational families only, or large families (with five or more children).

There are no programs specifically serving those with active chemical dependency issues; ex-corrections-involved parents, veterans with families, programs targeted to foster youth parents or developmentally disabled parents.

Age Restrictions

Most programs require that the head of household be over 18 years of age (90 percent of programs surveyed). There is a small number of programs that serve young parents under the age of 18.

Restrictions on Age of Accompanying Children

At most shelters, children under the age of 18 are welcome. A small number of shelters limits boys and girls over the age of 12 or boys over the age of 11 (two programs). One program limits very young children, accepting those over the age of 18 months only. One program accepts children over the age of 18 if they are a full-time student.

Ineligibility

Shelter programs restrict the populations they will accept for services. Transitional programs are more restrictive, with 82% of transitional programs listing criteria for ineligibility, compared to 68% of emergency shelter programs. Most programs report more than one criteria for ineligibility.

A main category of ineligibility is related to safety for those working and staying at the site – criminal convictions (19), especially assault charges (6), disqualify families, as well as sex offenders (12), especially those with crimes against children (6). Active DV situations (active stalking danger) also disqualify from 19 of 58 programs. Active substance use or abuse is listed by 20 of 58 programs as ineligibility criteria. An additional set of restrictions are around the ability of programs to serve clients: severe credit/eviction issues (5 programs); no income (1 program); income too high (3). Programs also limit high-needs clients from entering their programs, with restrictions on chronic homelessness (1); untreated mental illness (1); or disability (1). Unwillingness to agree to program policies will also render a household ineligible.¹

Note: This is different from the original transitional housing model that designed "transitional" housing for those clients who had higher needs and needed help to work through their housing barriers prior to entering long-term affordable housing.² In Seattle it is likely that the lack of affordable housing stock means that transitional programs fill with families who don't necessarily need intensive services, and this data on ineligibility may confirm that transitional housing in Seattle is used to house families waiting for affordable housing, rather than helping families overcome barriers to housing.

Services Difficult to Access

Some services are difficult for clients to access. Providers rated the top five services difficult to access for their clients:

- Rental assistance / affordable housing (36)
- Legal assistance (18)
- Mental health / counseling services (17)
- Employment prep / job search (13)
- Childcare / children's services (13)
- Transportation (12)
- Credit repair / financial literacy (12)

Current System Strengths

Expertise

- Inter-agency collaboration & inter-connectivity
- Regular communication between case management and property management
- The PEOPLE of the homeless services world their commitment, years of experience, knowledge and dedication
- Sophisticated case management
 - Thorough individualized assessment and triage to appropriate resources
 - Relationships with support programs internal to larger agencies and community resources connect families to additional services that they need to access housing and stay stably housed. This includes parenting skills, life skills, child care, mental health programs, and substance abuse counseling, depending on level of need
- Solid body of local research and evaluation of existing programs

Housing Capacity

- High level of production as a result of Sound Families
- Increasing alignment of housing subsidies with services for populations in the private market
- Housing authorities have successful resident services programs and their eviction rates are extremely low
- Broad continuum from prevention to permanent supportive housing
- Family friendly living situations (apartments or private rooms with communal kitchens) instead of dormitory housing for families

Current System Strengths continued

Innovation

- Variety of programs, interventions and service providers and agency sites
- History of innovation chronic homeless housing, etc. *Despite an expensive rental market, agencies are moving their clients from shelter to transitional and permanent housing and from transitional housing to permanent housing. The strongest programs have developed and maintained relationships with landlords, nonprofit housing providers, and housing authorities for housing resources for their clients.
- Openness to grassroots initiatives
- System flexibility no stay length limits, use of section 8 vouchers, etc.
- Great local practices / learning, for example: THOR Rental Assistance, Sound Families Transitional Housing, Landlord Liaison Project, Housing Stability Project
- Needs of homeless children and teens are increasingly acknowledged and some specialized programs have been developed to address their unique needs

Public/Private Support

- Regional political will to end homelessness
- National climate and new/sustained national homelessness funding opportunities (stimulus funding, new bills proposed)

Strengths Cont'd: A Body of Local Research, Data and Recommendations

- CEH Reports:
 - Prevention, 2007/8
 - Emergency Housing Report, 2006
 - Coordinated Entry, 2006
 - Employment 2009
 - Funding/Mapping survey, 2006
 - Case ManagementStandards, 2007
 - Housing Linkages, 2007

- Evaluations
 - Sound Families Findings
- Tracking/Data collection
 - Annual One Night Count Street Count & Shelter Survey
 - Safe Harbors, HMIS Data reporting system

Local Planning Efforts

Coordinated Entry:

- Coordinated Entry is a key work plan priority in 2009 for the King County Funders Group. Series of stakeholders meeting in the Spring of 2009 indicated a broad support by stakeholders to implement coordinated entry and uniform screening/assessment.
- Day One program: In late 2008, ten agencies in King County and several programs in Pierce and Snohomish County began using this program. It facilitates the process of providing immediate access to safety and services for domestic violence victims/survivors. Through a secure and confidential website, domestic violence program are able to share "real time" available bed space and information about services.
- CEH 2006 Task Force with regional, population, funder, provider representation. Recommendation to create a multi-faceted coordinated entry system to streamline entry into emergency, transitional and permanent housing matching households with the most appropriate type of housing according to their level of need.

Prevention:

CEH 2007/2008 Task Force with regional, population, funder, provider representation. Review of best practices, gaps, need and strategies for an enhanced prevention system; developed strategies for future implementation.

Rapid Re-Housing:

- 2009 Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Funds are being used locally by King County and the City of Seattle to implement local rapid re-housing programs. Projects will pilot a uniform screening tool that provides a mechanism for triaging clients from the shelter programs into the rapid re-housing programs.
- 2008 IAC work plan initiative on rental assistance programs. Seattle Office of Housing compiled analysis of various rental subsidy programs/models, including an exploration of short-term/shallow subsidies recommendations.
- 2006 CEH Emergency Housing Task Force brought together key stakeholders to clarify the TYP's strategies concerning emergency shelters and transitional housing. Recommendations were developed regarding the approach, rate, and benchmarks governing the reductions and shift to a housing first approach.

Local Planning Efforts continued

Tailored Programs and Services:

- 2008 CEH series of stakeholders meetings on the need for tailored services, including a focus on trying to 'graduate' households to self sufficiency. Feedback received on logistics and ideas for: providing timely and effective assessment processes; providing fluid and responsive services that can expand/contract with client need; and focusing on graduating households from services.
- 2007 CEH Workgroup on case management standards with representatives from population committees and local educators and trainers. The purpose was to explore options to enhance case management training so all case managers have access to training in core competencies. The key findings include: benefits and concerns of developing case management standards; review of existing case management training opportunities; identification of what skills and knowledge providers consider essential for effective case management; and, an exploration of whether it makes sense to establish a certification process.

Linkages to Economic Opportunities:

- 2008 King County Funders Collaborative agreed to pool and align resources to dramatically increase the number of low-income residents who obtain postsecondary certificates and degrees. They established the College for Working Adults, a new delivery model that compresses and modularizes certificate and degree programs for low-income adults.
- Fall 2008 Seattle Jobs Initiative convened the Community College and Community-Based Organization (CBO) Peer Learning Group to develop recommendations on building community pipelines to community college certificate and degree attainment for low-income adults.
- February 2007 Taking Health Care Home Initiative report which identifies strategies for improving access to employment by homeless people and for integrating the housing, services, and employment systems.

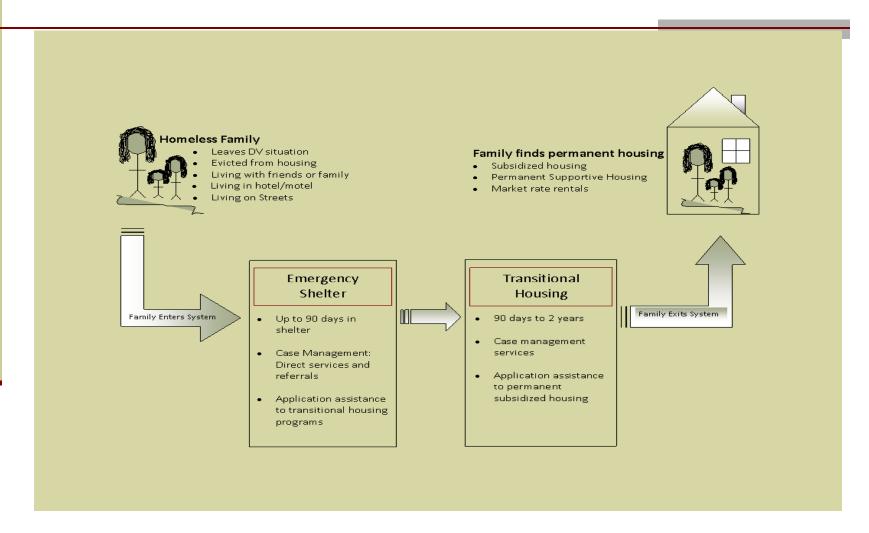
III. Gap Analysis

Current System: "Continuum Model"

System is complicated for families; many points of entry; families must make multiple calls to multiple agencies for several weeks to find shelter; served in a first come first served fashion, regardless of special needs. Other challenges:

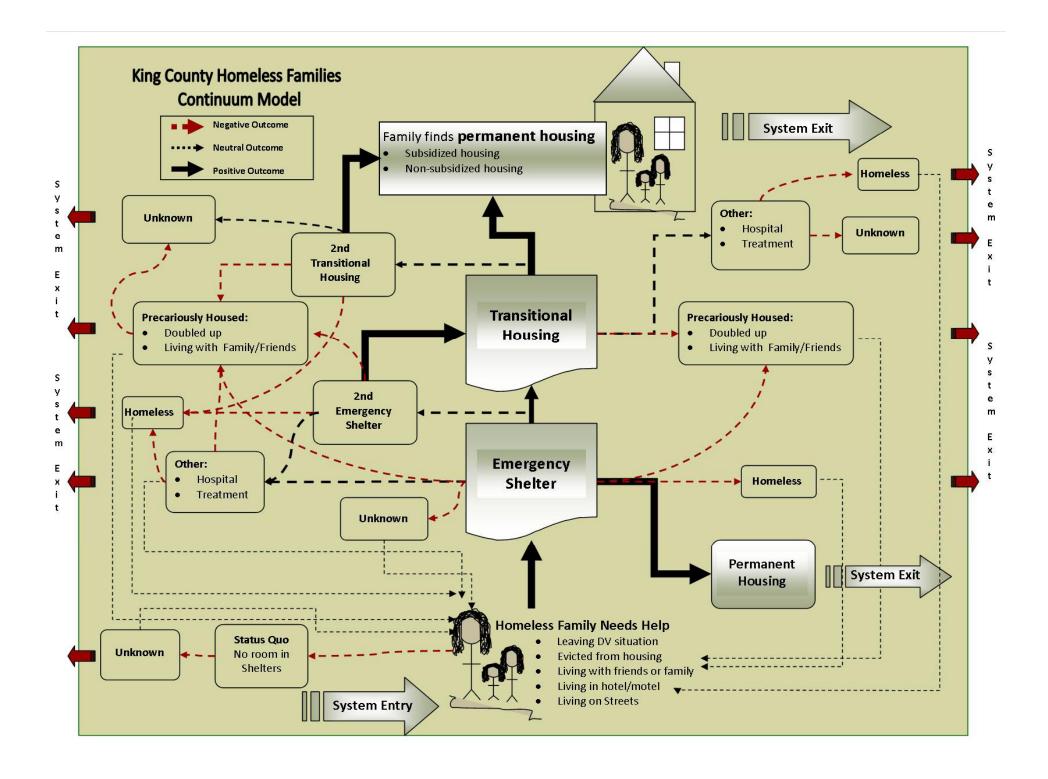
- Families who are vulnerable to homelessness do not have access to supports until they actually lose their housing.
- Temporary housing (emergency shelter & transitional housing) is the primary approach to housing homeless families; one-size-fits-all approach.
- Families enter transitional housing after completion of emergency shelter stay; some expensive programs are used by families that may not need intensive services.
- Because of demand, transitional housing can place rules on families that may screen out harder to serve families who need more intensive services.
- Long stays in temporary housing don't necessarily indicate larger barriers to housing stability—most costly service users are not necessarily the most service-needy.
- Families remain in transitional housing longer than they may need while waiting for permanent housing.
- Primarily families that have navigated through the "continuum model" have access to affordable permanent housing.
- Few families recovering from homelessness are able to transition into market-rate housing without ongoing subsidies; the scarcity of affordable housing leaves many vulnerable.

"Continuum" System Design



Continuum System Realities

- Moving through the housing continuum from homelessness to permanent housing doesn't always happen; people fall out of the system.
- •There is not enough capacity in the continuum model to address the need; many can't even get into the system; and, many of those that enter remain in the system longer than necessary, waiting for stable housing.
- •Relatively few and uncoordinated programs to help families avert homelessness.
- The county still has many homeless families.
 - See next slide for a mapping of how system currently works for families.



Coordinated Access to Services

- Clients and providers need better information about eligibility for programs. Currently many clients find out that they do not meet program requirements after spending substantial periods on the wrong waiting lists. Clients are also not always connected to all the programs for which they are eligible.
- Clients and providers need better information about the availability of resources in order to make good connections. Real time data is desired.
- Currently, Safe Harbors does not operate as an "open" data system. Constraints are based on the existing configuration of family programs participation; lack of real-time usage and cooperation/sharing agreements among agencies.
- Housing placement processes are not transparent. Clients and providers need more information about what programs requirements are and where they stand on the waiting lists.
- Current entry points are inefficient and repetitive. Streamlining the process should minimize redundancy in intake, assessment, and application questions and include early screening to ensure people are place on the right waitlists.
- Clients' needs and service capacities are mismatched. While inadequate supply will continue in the near-term future, in the long run a coordinated entry system can provide information to support decisions about housing and service deployment based on need.
- Better data collection would enable understanding of trends on the number of households seeking assistance, unmet demand for services, and how families move through the system, common exits and success rates.

Prevention

- Funding: less than 5% of all homeless-related funding is budgeted for prevention-based services.
- Current prevention system does not focus on proactively identifying and intervening in households that are vulnerable to homelessness.
- Lack of public awareness regarding available resources for at-risk households.
- Shortage of emergency rental funds to meet existing demand.
- Typically, applicably scaled services are not available in conjunction with one-time emergency rental assistance to help households overcome existing housing barriers.
- Flexible assistance is not available to meet the full range of needs of households addressing a housing crisis; flexible assistance in the form of cash or voucher, including childcare subsidies, utility assistance, or cash assistance for household bills.
- Shortage of services that provide tenant education, mediation and legal representation. Outreach efforts needed to educate tenants about available resources before they are too far into the eviction process.
- At-risk families do not have access to the types of appropriately scaled housing stability case management that help them maintain their housing for the long term (most housing stability case management is provided in the context of emergency shelter and transitional housing or permanent supportive housing programs—that is, households must have already become homeless in order to receive case management services).

Source: CEH 2007/2008 Task Force 49

Rapid Re-housing

- Lack of triage system that assesses families and helps them move quickly to permanent housing, with the right level and types of services to remain stably housed.
- Families tend to stay in the shelter system longer than individuals (up to the max allowed length) and may cycle through again if there is no affordable housing available at the end of their stay.
- Majority of families reside in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs prior to obtaining permanent housing; very few programs move households directly from homeless to housing.
- Transitional housing programs have traditionally focused on preparing families to be "housing ready"; program models may contribute to the delay in families moving quickly into housing.
- Facility-based programs are not set up to provide services to families after exiting the program.
- Few programs have specialized staff that focus on housing search and tenant screening barriers.
- Limited resources and programs that support landlord recruitment, including incentives and on-going support/assistance.
- Not enough affordable housing units or housing subsidies for families who become homeless. Need additional (and more flexible) rental and financial assistance dollars. The Ten-Year Plan identified that an ongoing monthly housing subsidy is the single most critical need for housing support. Estimated:
 - Only 5% of families will succeed without subsidy
 - 15% will need subsidy for up to 2 years
 - 20% will need subsidy for up to 5 years
 - 60% will need subsidy for 5+ years.

Tailored Programs & Services

- No system-wide triage system to help residents get what they actually need.
- System works on continuum and residents must be homeless in order to receive services and housing assistance.
- Services are generic for most families; need wider range of case management models with varying lengths and intensity level.
- Over-serving / under-serving households: efficiency and customer service issues.
- Need flexible caseloads that allow households to check back in; ideally households wouldn't need to switch case managers or have redundant case managers.
- Funder definitions limit the ability for clients to access system before they are homeless.
- Funding needs to address flexible case loads.
- Need to build skills and consistency among case managers.
- Case management plans need to address the needs of the children.
- Limited on-going services available to families after they are re-housed.
- A sense of community is vital to progress. It's not just the right amount of services at the right time; it also has to be the right relationship. Households need to be connected with community supports.

Linkages to Economic Opportunity

- There is insufficient presence by employment, library and college providers at transitional housing programs.
- Homeless families and providers need accurate information on the effect of work on family benefits and subsidies (outreach and dissemination efforts).
- Families need workplaces and training/education programs to help negotiate requirements of different systems (housing, child welfare, court treatment, etc.) while they are in these programs.
- Protocols are lacking to address the high number of case managers assigned to a family; there needs to be a strategy to streamline the goals that homeless families have to achieve.
- Families need adequate support services to enable them to pursue and keep jobs and go to school.
- Strategies should address the transitions which influence the stability and success of homeless families.

IV. Data Systems

HMIS / Safe Harbors Background

Safe Harbors is King County's web-based Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Started in 2005, it is used to collect and analyze information about people who are homeless and the services they use. Safe Harbors is managed by the City of Seattle's Human Services Department, and is a joint project of the City of Seattle, King County's Department of Community and Human Services, and United Way of King County. Safe Harbors is part of a state-wide, coordinated HMIS strategy and works in partnership with the Washington State Department of Commerce.

Homeless services agencies receiving funding from the City of Seattle, King County, or United Way are required to enter information about their clients into the Safe Harbors database. (Programs that do not receive public funding, and programs that provide confidential domestic violence shelters are not required to participate in Safe Harbors, although the Safe Harbors partners are working with these agencies to increase their participation.

During 2007, a total of 170 publicly funded programs in the countywide Continuum of Care participated in Safe Harbors (covering 70% of emergency and transitional beds in the County (54% data entry & 16% data integration, 30% not participating).

By 2007, it was clear that the existing database was not adequate to the needs of King County's agencies or funders. A year-long comprehensive selection process resulted in the purchase of Adsystech, a new, vendor-based system. Implementation is in progress.

HMIS / Safe Harbors II Upgrade Status

New System Implementation – Current Status:

- During 2009, the Safe Harbors team has been working closely with local partners, provider agencies and the State Department of Commerce (formerly CTED) to implement the new vendor-supported HMIS system from Adsystech.
- As of September 2009, 98% of original "Safe Harbors I" agencies are entering data into the new system. 31 agencies and 143 programs are currently entering data into the new system, out of an expected 71 agencies and 300+ programs (this includes DV and privately funded programs).
- By October 2009, Safe Harbors staff expects to have at least 81% of shelter coverage, 73% of transitional coverage and 26% of permanent supportive housing coverage.
- By 2010 we expect to be collecting data from all publicly funded agencies in King County providing homeless housing and supportive services.

HMIS Coverage for Family Programs

	Total	Current (as of Sept. 2009)	Planned
Emergency	11 programs total	10 of 11 programs	11 of 11 programs
Shelters		= 90 %	= 100 %
Transitional	68 programs total	43 of 68 programs	51 of 68 programs
Housing		= 63 %	= 75 %
Permanent Supportive Housing	15 programs total	7 of 15 programs = 46 %	15 of 15 programs = 100%

HMIS Coverage – Client Records

	2007 ¹	2008 ²
Total Records (Emergency & Transitional programs only)	19,000 +	19,095
Total Unduplicated Records	Approx 9,000	Approx 10,000
Records – Families	3,200+	2,113 ES 1,880 TH
Unduplicated Records – Families	1,930 total	1,659 ES 1,256 TH
% complete for Exit Date (not don't know or blank)	8,745 total (includes both families & singles)	50.9%*
% complete for Exit Destination	"most" did not indicate	13% indicated a destination*

Safe Harbors Strengths

- Uniform data collection standards
- Web-based, flexible, and Adsystech technology meets King County functional requirements
- Secure, encrypted, and privacy advocates' objections have been addressed
- Many additional features available for future development
- Planned high participation rate by agencies
- Reporting features a series of pre-formatted reports that agencies can print for funders as well as adhoc reporting capability

Safe Harbors Limitations

- Currently unable to track number of homeless families needing shelter (demand) or trends over time.
- Lack of real-time use: Agencies who are doing "direct entry" into the system are required to enter a client into Safe Harbors within 1 week of program entrance, and to update with program exit data within 2 weeks of client exit.
- Four of the larger family providers are "data integration" agencies, who upload information from their separate operations databases on a quarterly basis to the Safe Harbors system, and do not use Safe Harbors for any aspect of client or program management.
- No family agencies are using Safe Harbors II as part of their daily workflow with clients.
- Lack of cooperation / sharing agreements among agencies: Currently, if an agency would like to see a client record beyond the basic demographic information (only name, DOB, ssn), client has to agree to the sharing and Safe Harbors staff must set up the sharing permissions for viewing online.
- New Safe Harbors II system will need to overcome legacy of past data systems providers were not able to pull any data from the prior system, so with some well-publicized, early "wins" agencies may be more willing to participate.

Source: 1) Safe Harbors 2007 Annual Report

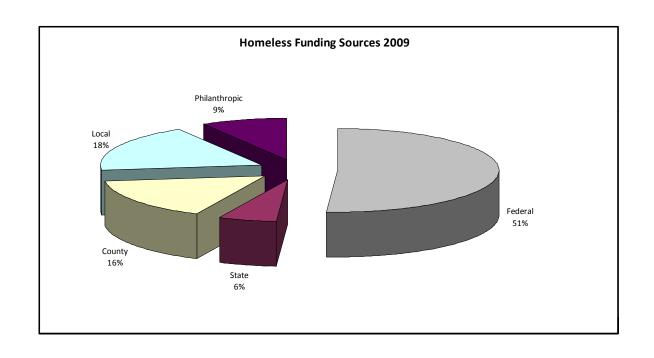
Safe Harbors Future Enhancements

- The goal is that with Safe Harbors II, we will have the data necessary to make educated and informed policy and program decisions at the system and agency level.
- The new Safe Harbors II may include an expanded array of tools, including a self-sufficiency matrix, comprehensive outcomes measurement and new reporting and data querying tools to help us learn more about the long-term outcomes of people who leave the homeless services system.
- As part of the second phase of implementation, Safe Harbors II will develop flexible capabilities to support future system strategies such coordinated entry, housing locator and financial assistance and prevention services support. Adsystech has the capability to meet the technical requirements that will support these additional strategies.

V. Funding

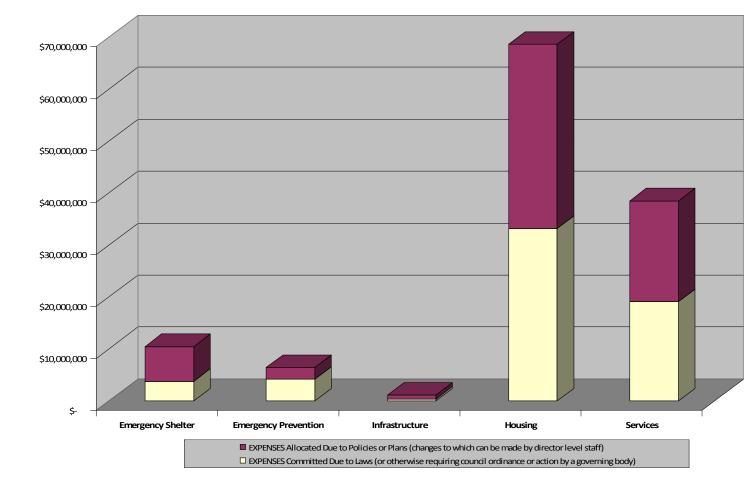
King County 2009

Revenues Available for Homelessness



^{*}Homeless and those at-risk of immediate homelessness

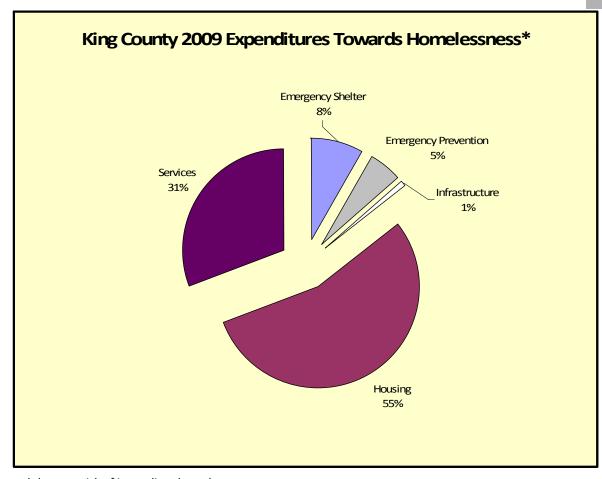
Expenditures Towards Homelessness



^{*}Homeless and those at-risk of immediate homelessness

King County 2009

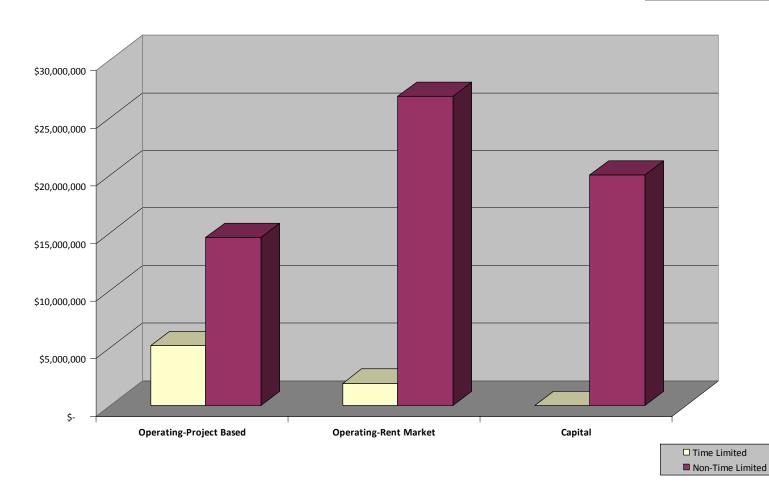
Expenditures Towards Homelessness



^{*}Homeless and those at-risk of immediate homelessness

King County 2009

Expenditures by Type of Housing



Source: The CEH Funders Group 2009 Financial Plan

King County Funding Sources: Uses & Limitations 2009

Please see attached document summarizing the various funding sources for the homeless system in King County and the uses and limitations of those resources.

The document contains information on federal, state, and local funding sources – including:

- Local application processes
- Allowed uses
- Funding flexibility
- Target populations
- Local priorities
- Current uses
- Amount of funding that focuses on families
- Challenges and opportunities

Funding Landscape

- The majority of funding is not targeted to any particular target population and could go towards families.
 - Exceptions include those funding sources targeting single adults with disabling mental illness and chemical dependency (e.g. MIDD Sales Tax, PATH, PACT, FACT, United Way Chronic Homeless Initiatives, etc.).
- Very few resources are solely targeted for families:
 - Washington Families Fund-Supportive Housing
 - Transitional Housing, Operating and Rent Assistance (recent State legislation has expanded the eligible populations to include single adults without children; however, locally funds continue to target families with children)
 - State Emergency Housing and Shelter Program Families with Children Funds
 - The Gates Foundation Homeless Families Initiative
 - United Way of King County Family Homelessness Funding
- The range of allowable program activities varies by funding source; some are highly flexible and others are substantially limited by the applicable federal or state regulations.
- The most flexible local funding streams are a series of document recording fees HB 2163 and HB 1359 dedicated for the implementation of the TYP. Local priorities are approved by the CEH. Eligible uses include: prevention, rental assistance, services, operations, capital, and system change initiatives. Annual collection of funds varies depending on the local real estate market.
- Leveraging local general funds is a challenge with declining revenue and investments from local, state, federal and private funders.
- Locally, funders have made great strides towards funding alignment and coordinated application processes. This benefits funders and applicants, by increasing efficiencies in the application processes, as well as greater consistency of shared priorities and coordinated funding decisions.

New Funding Regulations

At the federal level, McKinney was re-authorized in May 2009 as HEARTH with draft regulations due out in November 2009. HEARTH raises the bar for performance as measured in HMIS; opens up the option for rapid rehousing; re-defines and re-focuses the options for using McKinney funds for services.

- Option for re-directing McKinney funds means de-funding projects or moving them to other funding sources.
- Our access to new/additional funds depends on our ability to meet the threshold for such funding.

At the State level, a Consolidated Homeless Grant Program is being proposed. The new funding strategy would begin with 2011 biennium:

- Consolidate/block grant homeless funding to Counties
- Existing programs to be included (e.g. THOR, HGAP, Emergency Shelter Funds)
- Funding allocated on formula; base allocation with required components; bonus funding available annually (formula; not competitive)
- Flexibility regarding allowable costs (program activities)
- Requires a one-to-one cash match from local recording fees.
- Long term goal of moving most people directly into permanent affordable housing or transition in place (rapid re-housing / housing first model).

Appendices

Key Terminology

Family

At least one adult with responsibility for one or more children under 18 years, or currently pregnant. Can include sibling head of household or other kin, can also be teen parent.

Homeless families (HUD definition)

Families who lack fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence AND have a primary nighttime residence that is either:

- Shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations OR
- An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized OR
- A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Families who are "at risk" of imminent homelessness

Families who are at imminent risk of homelessness or are living unstably (including doubled-up) and must leave their current situation within the next 14 days with no other place to go and no resources or support networks to obtain housing.

Prevention

Activities or programs designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness, including but not limited to short-term subsidies to defray rent, security deposits or first month's rent, mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes, and payments to prevent foreclosure on a home.

Emergency Shelter

Temporary shelter from the elements and unsafe streets for homeless individuals and families. In Seattle-King County, shelter programs are either fixed capacity (facility-based) or flexible capacity (i.e., hotel/motel vouchers, etc.). Emergency shelters typically address the basic health, food, clothing, and personal hygiene needs of the households that they serve and provide information and referrals about supportive services and housing

Transitional Housing

Temporary housing that is time-limited, generally from three months to two years. Tenure is contingent upon participation in services, compliance with program rules, and compliance with tenancy. The goal of transitional housing is to provide the support needed for participants to become ready to "graduate" into permanent housing. Services may include case management, information and referral, life skills training, tenant education, and many others.

Key Terminology continued

Permanent Supportive Housing

Permanent rental housing for a household that is homeless or at risk of homelessness and has a condition or disability, such as mental illness, substance abuse, chronic health issues, or other conditions that create multiple and serious ongoing barriers to housing stability. Households have a long term need for housing case management and services in order to meet the obligations of tenancy and maintain their housing. Tenant holds a rental agreement or lease and may continue tenancy as long as rent is paid and the tenant complies with the rental agreement or lease. Tenants have access to a flexible array of comprehensive services, mostly on site, such as medical and wellness, mental health, substance abuse, and vocational, employment and life skills. Services are available and encouraged but are not required as a condition of tenancy.

Permanent Affordable Housing

By federal standards, housing is considered affordable when monthly rents or mortgage payments (plus utilities) cost no more than 30 percent of a household's monthly income. Housing options include market rate units with or without rental assistance; subsidized housing programs through one of the three local housing authorities (public housing or Section 8 voucher program); or income based rental housing owned and operated by local non-profit housing developers.

Case Management

Individually-tailored services provided in a client's home or at an office that are described in a mutually-agreed-upon plan of action to address life challenges. Case management services may include such things as budgeting and money management, life skills training, linkage to community services such as legal assistance, assistance applying for public benefits, parenting and liaison with schools, domestic violence counseling and safety planning, assistance with housing applications, mental health counseling, etc. Individual service plans include goals related to greater self-sufficiency and stability.

Non Time-limited Housing

Independent community based housing that has no time-limit on tenancy or specific service requirement as a condition of tenancy, although services may be provided, depending on residents served. Residents hold rental agreements and can stay in the housing for as long as they choose and comply with their rental agreement or lease.

Rental Assistance

Subsidy paid to a landlord on behalf of a specific tenant to pay for a portion of the tenant's rent. Generally, the tenant pays 30% of their monthly income toward rent and utilities, and the subsidy provider pays the remainder up to a reasonable amount. If the client has zero income, rental assistance may pay the entire rent amount to the landlord. Rental assistance may be long-term (12 months and longer) or short-term (less than 12 months).

10-Year Plan to End Homelessness

Annual Production Report (2005-2008)

Annual Production to Meet King County 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness Goals Updated 2005 through 2008 Homeless Families

		Units Completed/ Operational		Pipeline		Total		
Homeless Families Rental Production (Acg and	10 Year Plan Target	Seattle	King County	Seattle	King County	Seattle	King County	Total
Substantial Rehab/New Construction)	875	110	123	94	91	204	214	418
Use of Existing Housing (leasing and rental subsidies	1025	59	147	12	24	71	171	242
Total Units	1900					275	385	660

Homeless Families	10 Year Plan Target	Units Completed/ Operational	Percent of 10YP Goals Met	OYP Goals		Percent of 10YP Goals Met including Pipeline
Rental Production (Acq and Substantial Rehab/New Construction)	875	233	26.6%	185	418	47.8%
Use of Existing Housing (leasing and rental subsidies	1025	206	20.1%	36	242	23.6%
Total Units	1900	439	23.1%	221	660	34.7%

Funding/Resources

	The Fu	ınders (Group F	inanci	al Plan	-2009			
	King	City of	King County Housing	Seattle Housing		Gates Foundation/ Washington Families	East King	South King	Total
	County	Seattle	Authority	Authority	United Way	Fund	County	County	2009
REVENUES Available for Homelessness or Th				Additiontry	Oracca vvay	Tana	Courtey	Courtey	2003
Federal	15,522,158	19,478,519	23,555,600	8,329,000	487,500	0	165,249	0	67,538,026
State	7,428,189	0	0	0	162,500	0	0	0	7,590,689
County	21,017,239	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,267,239
Local	О	21,560,199	0	0	0	0	2,026,908	867,140	24,454,247
Philanthropic	235,000	0	0	0	8,519,415	2,585,000	0	0	11,339,415
Other	o	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C
Total Available	44,202,586	41,288,718	23,555,600	8,329,000	9,169,415	2,585,000	2,192,157	867,140	132,189,616
EXPENSES Committed Due to Laws (or otherwise	se requiring cou	ıncil ordinance	or action by a	governing b	ody)				
Emergency Shelter	460,508	3,304,388	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,764,896
Emergency Prevention	2,776,345	1,404,745	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,181,090
Infrastructure	403,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	О	403,725
Housing	18,914,319	14,263,464	0	0	0	0	О	0	33,177,783
Services	11,294,798	7,813,502	0	0	0	0	0	O	19,108,300
Total Due to Laws	33,849,695	26,786,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,635,794
EXPENSES Allocated Due to Policies or Plans (o	changes to whic	h can be made	e by director le	vel staff)					
Emergency Shelter	0	4,636,502	О	0	1,210,908	0	304,103	546,609	6,698,122
Emergency Prevention	О	461,152	0	0	1,378,486	0	200,482	248,506	2,288,626
Infrastructure	424,000	0	0	0	325,500	0	0	0	749,500
Housing	1,702,136	588,105	21,885,600	8,329,000	2,958,164	0	43,088	0	35,506,093
Services	5,292,935	8,816,860	0	0	3,296,357	1,365,000	554,484	72,025	19,397,661
Total Policies or Plans	7,419,071	14,502,619	21,885,600	8,329,000	9,169,415	1,365,000	1,102,157	867,140	64,640,002

Survey Respondents

Submitting family snapshot & program data to King County

Emergency Shelter Programs

AHA - Sacred Heart Avondale Park Emergency Shelter **Compass Center Family Support Program DAWN - Confidential Shelter** Family Promise of Seattle - Shelter Hopelink - Kenmore Family Shelter Int'l District Housing Alliance - Shelter Multiservice Center - Family Shelter (Kent) Multiservice Center - MSC Emergency Services Providence Hospitality House - Shelter Salvation Army - Catherine Booth House Solid Ground - Broadview Shelter

Solid Ground - Family Shelter Solid Ground - Voucher Program **Union Gospel Mission** YWCA - East Cherry YWCA - Women's Resource Center

YWCA-SEHS - Emergency Housing YWCA-SKC - Family Shelter

Transitional Housing Providers

Acres of Diamonds - Transitional Housing (Duvall)

AHA - Katherine's Place

Avondale Park Transitional Housing

CCGS - HomeStep

CCS - EKC - Harrington House (Bellevue)

Consejo - Mi Casa

Consejo - Villa Esperanza

CPC/University Parent-Child Program - Willows P-cap

DAWN - Transitional Housing

EDVP - THOR

El Centro de la Raza - Ferdinand/Shelton Houses

Exodus Housing - Transitional Housing (Scattered site)

Family Services - Housing Services - Intervention

Friends of Youth - New Ground (formerly Arbor House)

Hopelink - Alpine Ridge

Hopelink - Hopelink Place Transitional Housing (Bellevue)

Int'l District Housing Alliance - DOJ - Shelter

Int'l District Housing Alliance - Shelter

KITH - Housing at the Crossroads (Bellevue/Kirkland)

KYFS - Watson Manor (Kent)

Mamma's Hands - House of Hope I and II (North Bend)

MSC - THOR

Multiservice Center - Family Transitional Prog - S. King Co

Multiservice Center/KCHA - Villa Capri (Federal Way)

Salvation Army - Hickman House

Solid Ground - Bethlehem House

Solid Ground - Broadview Transitional

Solid Ground - Sand Point Family Program

Transitional Housing Providers (continued)

St. Stephen Housing Assoc - Nike Manor St. Stephen Housing Assoc/Solid Ground - City Park Town House

VCCC - THOR

Vision House - Family Program (Renton)

Way Back Inn - Transitional - Scattered Site

YouthCare - Pathways (Sand Point)

YWCA - Southminster Housing Assoc. YWCA-

EKC - Chalet Apts (Bellevue)

YWCA-EKC - Family Village (Redmond)

YWCA-EKC - Rose Crest at TALUS

YWCA-SEHS - Transitional Housing

YWCA-SKC - Anita Vista (Confidential)

YWCA-SKC - Auburn Transitional Housing

YWCA-SKC - Federal Way Care Giving

Network

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KING COUNTY FUNDING SOURCES: USES AND LIMITATIONS 2009

Federal Funds

HUD McKinney -Supportive Housing Program \$14,237, 341

Local Application	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families
Process	Current uses italicized		Population			Funding
Annual HUD	TH (op & ss), SSO, SH, PSH,	Substantially	All homeless	Keeping the doors of housing open	61 projects total	\$3,535,526
McKinney NOFA;	and HMIS	limited by	populations	Keeping as much money in services as	(TH,SH,PSH,SSO)	
local process in the	no current PSH for families	HUD		practicable	20 projects serving	
spring	, ,	regulations	New funds	Bringing new money into the community	families with	
Administered by	Acquisition & rehab, new		available for PSH	Changing as appropriate to meet current needs	children (16 TH	
King County and	construction, leasing, ss, op,				and 4 SSO)	
Seattle staff	and admin			Performance/outcomes	una + 330)	

Challenges/Opportunities:

- 1. New HEARTH re-authorization regulations: raises the bar for performance as measured in HMIS; adds rapid re-housing; redefines and -focuses the funds for services.
- 2. Options for re-directing may result in defunding projects or switching funds sources.
- 3. Our competitiveness for new funding depends on us meeting the new thresholds.
- 4. Funding Outlook: Quite stable; slight increase nationally.

HUD McKinney-Shelter Plus Care \$4,462,500

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Annual HUD McKinney NOFA; local process in the spring Agencies cannot apply for or use directly / for their expenses. Funds are competitive (initial/renewal) King County is the grantee	Permanent Supportive Housing- rental assistance (tenant- and sponsor- based); admin	Substantially limited by HUD regulations Funds can used for rental asst. and limited admin activities	Homeless households disabled by mental illness, and/or chemical dependency, and/or HIV/AIDS	No specific sub-population; homeless hhlds disabled by mental illness, and/or chemical dependency, and/or HIV/AIDS. (one 26-unit award requires clients meet the HUD definition of chronically homeless.)	Managed by Plymouth Housing Group; 650 units 14 MH, SA and HIV/AIDS agencies make referrals and provide/track services Approx. 20% hhlds served 2008-09 were families	\$1,104,514

- 1. Awards based on FMRs for a set number of units. HUD allows expenditure on as many units as the available funding allow s (i.e. can support more units than awarded)
- 2. Requires 1:1 match (SPC rent asst: services); provision and tracking services is an ongoing challenge
- 3. SPC is consolidated with other McKinney funded programs (SHP, ESG, etc) under HEARTH reauthorization; unclear what affect this will have on the program.
- 4. Funding Outlook: Funding is available through 2011. Awards are made for up to 5yrs.

<u>Seattle</u> Community Development Block Grant: Emergency and Prevention (combined) \$4.6 million

Local Application	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families
Process	Current uses italicized		Population			Funding
Local competitive RFI process every 2-3 years; Administered by Seattle HSD staff	Activities that will benefit low- and moderate-income people or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. Activities supporting the Ten- Year Plan to End Homelessness and supporting economic dev. In the Rainer Valley	Limited by HUD regulations Public services capped at 35% of a jurisdiction's CDBG funds (i.e. activities to assist homeless persons or to prevent homelessness)	No specific target population Funding used for youth/young adult, DV, families, individuals, chronic homeless.	Priorities guided by local policy in the Consolidated Plan. Funding priority: strategies aligned with Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness	12 programs providing emergency and transitional services, including day/hygiene centers, enhanced shelters, transitional housing.	Approx. \$1.7 in programs with focus on families with children

Challenges / Opportunities

- 1. Steadily declining funding over time has put pressure on local funding sources to maintain and increase services.
- 2. Continued interest by Congress and Administration in changing allocation formula for current entitlement communities could significantly decrease Seattle's grant.
- 3. Funding outlook: CDBG funds have declined nearly 18% decline since 2001; public service cap requirement.

King County Community Development Block Grant: Emergency Assistance \$300,277

Local Application	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families
Process	Current uses italicized		Population			Funding
Local countywide competitive RFP process. Current contracts for 3yrs; next funding round is summer 2011. Administered by KC staff	Activities that will benefit low- and moderate-income people or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. ✓ Emergency services support ✓ Rent assistance, utilities assistance, food, transportation	Limited to HUD regulations Public services capped at 15% of a jurisdiction's CDBG funds	Low-income households (Do not need to be homeless)	Provide basic emergency assistance of low income households Households may be homeless Priority is prevention programs	10 programs	Not applicable No target population; serves individuals and families

- 1. Re-evaluate our local CoC needs during the next two years to determine if still a priority for CDBG funding.
- 2. Continued interest by Congress and Administration in changing allocation formula for current entitlement communities could decrease King County's grant.
- 3. Funding outlook: Stable.

King County Community Development Block Grant: Prevention

\$337,583 (5% set-aside from countywide consortium)

Local Application	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families
Process	Current uses italicized		Population			Funding
RFP completed in 2008. Next funding round TBD. Administered by King County Staff	Homeless prevention: ✓ Rental assistance ✓ move-in assistance ✓ Mortgage assistance to at-risk households.	Limited to HUD regulations	Homeowners and renters under 80% AMI and at risk of losing their housing.	Prevent renters and homeowners from losing their current housing. Keep households from becoming homeless.	One lead agency administers program (Housing Stability Program); 12 subcontractors (partner agencies) provide direct services	Program serves individuals and families

Challenges / Opportunities

- 1. Can be used for both homeowners and renter up to 80% of AMI.
- 2. Can pay for move-in costs.
- 3. Demand for rental assistance continues to increase exponentially; average amount of financial assistance needed continues to increase each year; growing scale of program increases the complexity of implementation.
- 4. Funding Outlook: Stable, but annual amount can fluctuate.

<u>King County</u> Community Development Block Grant: Shelter and the Emergency Shelter Grant \$489,277

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Local RFP process combines CDBG and ESG funding; current contracts for 3yrs; next round summer 2011 Admin by King County staff	Program types: ES, TH, SS, prevention Activities: renovation/ rehab for ES & TH; SS; Operating costs; prevention; admin	Substantially limited by HUD regulations	All homeless populations	Provide basic operating service support to emergency shelters in our local Continuum of Care.	Total with CDBG & ESG funding: 12 projects (shelters) 7-family (2 DV) 3-single 2-youth (<17yrs)	\$378,368 (CDBG & ESG)

- 1. Re-evaluate our local CoC needs during the next two years to determine if shelter is still a priority
- 2. The legislation and the regulations both limit the amount of ESG funding that may be spent on services (30%) and homeless prevention efforts (30%).
- Fund Outlook: Stable

Seattle Emergency Shelter Grant \$535,274

Local Application	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families
Process	Current uses italicized					Funding
Local competitive	Program types: ES, TH, SS,	Substantially	No specific target population.	Priorities guided by	5 program providing ES and	Funding serves
RFI process every	Prevention	limited by	Funding used for:	local policy in the	TH (shelter, DV shelter, day	individuals and
2-3 years	Activities:	HUD	youth/young adult	Consolidated Plan.	center/hygiene, support	families
Administered by	Renovation/rehab for ES &	regulations	DV		services)	
Seattle HSD staff	TH; SS, Operating costs;		families,	Funding priority:	1 TH program for young	\$16,000 to DV
	prevention; administration		individuals,	strategies aligned with	adults	(includes women
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		chronic homeless	Ten-Year Plan to End		with children)
			om om o nomeless	Homelessness		

Challenges / Opportunities

- 1. The legislation and the regulations both limit the amount of ESG funding that may be spent on services (30%) and restrict funding to new services or a quantifiable increase in services above the level previously funded.
- 2. Funding Outlook: ESG funding has remained relatively constant. Changes are proposed to ESG under the HEARTH Act.

King County Homelessness Prevention & Rapid Re-Housing

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (entitlement)

\$1.8 million (direct allocation to King County; 3 years) / \$1.3 million (state "pass-through;" 3 years)

Local Application	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families
Process	Current uses italicized					Funding
One-time, Recovery Act funding. King County submitted proposal to HUD County-outside of Seattle Admin by KC HCD staff	Financial assistance Housing stabilization & relocation Administration Data collection and evaluation	Limited by HUD regulations	Homeless hhlds affected by the recession; lower level of services needs; able to stabilize with short/mod. term financial assistance At-risk of homelessness (renters <50% AMI at risk of losing their housing)	Human services planners (countywide) worked with King County on a plan for the use of both the direct allocation and the State "pass through."	Prevention-Housing Stability program: lead agency administers; 2 subcontractors in S and N/E regions 2 Rapid Re-Housing for families projects 1 Rapid Re-Housing for hhlds	RRH for families: \$300k/yr Prevention will serve individuals and families: \$435k/yr

- 1. Ramping up/down of services (time limited grant).
- 2. Opportunity to pilot rapid re-housing programs and coordinated screening tools.
- 3. Additional prevention funds that allow targeting of unstable households that do not qualify for other prevention programs.
- 4. Funding Outlook: Recovery Act funding available for up to three-years (expiring in August 2012). One time only funding.

Seattle Homelessness Prevention & Rapid Re-Housing

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (entitlement)

\$4,993,052

Local Application	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families
Process	Current uses italicized					Funding
One-time, Recovery	Financial assistance	Limited by	Homeless households affected	Rapid Re-Housing for	3 programs: Rapid re-	\$1,050,000-
Act funding.	Housing stabilization &	HUD	by the recession; lower level of	families	housing for families;	Rapid re-housing
Competitive RFI process completed in August 2009. Administered by Seattle HSD staff	relocation Data collection and evaluation Administration	regulations	services needs and capable of stabilizing with short/moderate term financial assistance At-risk of homelessness	Rapid Re-Housing for individuals Homelessness prevention System change pilots	10 programs: Homeless prevention; (co funded with CDBG and General Funds)	for families Prevention will serve individuals and families

Challenges / Opportunities

In addition to items included under King County:

Opportunity to broaden data collection on prevention services.

Seattle Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS \$1.3 million

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target	Local Priorities	Current	2009 Families
	Current uses italicized		Population		Use	Funding
Competitive RFI on 2-3 year funding cycles; RFI released Aug. 2009 for 2010 contracts Annual contracts may be renewed subject to funding availability and program performance	Tenant based rental asst (time limited-limited subsidies-TH); short term housing assistance; facility based housing (op for TH and PSH); support services (housing placement/ housing case management); admin; rehab &	Limited by HUD regulations.	HIV + or AIDS diagnosed Household income not to exceed 50%	Providing or increasing housing access for persons with multiple barriers to housing	5 programs: Housing subsidies Supportive Services	Estimate less than 5%
Countywide (and Snohomish County) Administered by Seattle HSD staff	new construction (on a limited basis)					

Challenges / Opportunities

Funding Outlook: Funding has remained relatively constant. In 2009, slight increase in local entitlement.

Housing Choice Voucher Program: <u>Seattle Housing Authority</u>

VASH: \$225,000

Provider-based: \$170,000 New Project-based: \$140,000

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
VASH Vouchers: 08-09 application; no new funds Project based vouchers: annually through combined NOFA when vouchers are available. Sound families projects previously awarded now coming online. Seattle city limits Admin: SHA staff	VASH is tenant based rental assistance Project-based is rental assistance tied to the unit. Provider-based is rental assistance tied to the unit through master leasing.	VASH: must meet HUD criteria. Project-based vouchers: must be under 30% AMI; homeless requirement has some flexibility depending on the other funder's requirements on the individual project.	VASH vouchers: chronically homeless veterans. Project-based: no specific subpopulation, although individual projects may have specific set-asides. Sound Families targets homeless families.	Current priority is projects that provide supportive services to residents who need assistance to maintain a stable residence and satisfactory quality of life, especially those who are highly vulnerable.	08 VASH: 52 vouchers 09 Joint NOFA awards not yet determined (148 project-based units); not targeted for families Project-based vouchers online in 09: 29 units for single adults; Sound Families: 5 projects (48 units) for families	\$210,000 Project-based Sound Families (new only)

Challenges / Opportunities

Funding outlook: Funds are anticipated to be stable, however continued funding subject to HUD appropriations.

Housing Choice Voucher Program: King County Housing Authority

FUP: \$888,000 VASH: \$461,760

Units/vouchers available to Sound Families graduates: \$268,680

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
VASH Vouchers: no new funds Project based vouchers: annually through combined NOFA when vouchers are available. Family Unification Program: no new funds Sounds families projects previously awarded now coming online. King County outside of Seattle & Renton Admin: KCHA staff	VASH and FUP are tenant based rental assistance. Project-based is rental assistance tied to the unit. Provider-based is rental assistance tied to the unit through master leasing. Permanent supportive housing. Sound families transitional housing units; graduation units for Sound Families graduates. Public housing.	VASH & FUP: must meet HUD criteria. Project-based vouchers: must be under 30% AMI; homeless requirement has some flexibility depending on the other funder's requirements on the individual project.	VASH vouchers: homeless veterans. Project-based: no specific subpopulation, although individual projects may have specific setasides. Sound Families targets homeless families. Sound families graduation units: 1 in 3 public housing units reserved, plus some section 8 vouchers FUP targets homeless families with DCFS involvement. Permanent supportive housing target homeless families.	Housing with supportive services for homeless and at risk families in King County, outside Seattle and Renton.	VASH: 2008-53; 2009-52 FUP: 2009-100 Sound Families: 186 families in units; no new in 2009 PSH: 37 units in scattered site targeting homeless families with special needs Sound Families graduation: 2009-43 (public housing, section 8, and KCHA subsidized	\$888,000 (FUP) \$461,760 (VASH)

- 1. KCHA pursues all competitive funding opportunities, but limited to availability from HUD.
- 2. Funding Outlook: Funds are anticipated to be stable, however continued funding subject to HUD appropriations; usually based on pro-rated formula.

Emergency Food and Shelter Program National Board \$1,040,346: General EFSP funding

(50% towards housing/shelter& 50% towards food/meals)

\$508,064: 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding

(Split between shelter and food programs)

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families
						Funding
Local applications are submitted annually. Process typically starts in November or December. Funding period is Nov. 1-Oct. 31 unless Local Board elects a different period. Countywide Local Board staffed by UWKC	Emergency Shelter, eviction prevention, emergency assistance programs, food banks, food pantry, meal programs. Per diem reimbursement for: Mass shelter operations Eviction prevention Assistance for past due rent and mortgage First months rent Motel vouchers Utility assistance Food banks and meal programs Gift certificates for food	The Local Board has some flexibility in how funds are allocated between food and shelter providers, geographic region, service priority areas and amount available per service type.	Populations served are based on agency clientele and include: homeless low income, those at risk of becoming homeless families single adults people with disabilities youth/young adults victims of domestic violence elderly veterans, etc.	Funds have typically been spread throughout the county to reach all population groups and target areas, with recent exception of ARRA funds which focused on emergency rent assistance, motel vouchers, food banks and meal programs.	69 programs receive funding for mass shelter, eviction prevention, motel vouchers and first month's rent. 50 food banks and 34 meal programs receive funding. All population groups receive funding.	Unable to calculate at this time

- 1. The Local Board may set priorities based on local needs. It has historically split funds equally between food and shelter providers.
- 2. Opportunities exist to align funding with local planning efforts.
- 3. Relatively stable but changes according to county population and unemployment rates each year and is subject to Congressional authorization.
- 4. Funds are intended to supplement existing program resources and therefore a large number of programs within the county receive a small amount of the total allocation.

State Funds

Transitional Housing, Operating and Rent (THOR) \$974,295 (annually)

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families
	italicized					Funding
Countywide competitive Bi- annual RFP (next RFP 2011 Spring)	TH: SS, Op, Rental Assistance	Substantially limited by State Policies	Operating: homeless families with children	Locally funds target families with children	19 family projects (10 rental; 9 facilities)	100% of THOR funds
Administered by KC staff			Rental Assistance: All homeless pops			

Challenges / Opportunities

- 1. In 2008, eligibility was expanded beyond families with children. Rental assistance programs may now serve individuals and households without children.
- 2. Up to 45% of allocation may be used for program costs (ss, etc.).
- 3. Future to be determined by state planning process; proposal to begin with 2011 biennium:
 - a. Consolidate/block grant homeless funding to Counties
 - b. Existing programs to be included: THOR, State ESG, and ESHP
 - c. Funding allocated on formula; base allocation with required components which include coordinated assessment tied to tailored housing/services; 50% of individuals served for < one year must be in families with children
 - d. Bonus funding available annually (formula; not competitive)
 - e. Flexibility regarding allowable costs (program activities)
- 4. Funding outlook: Historically stable; Future will be determined by state-wide planning process

Homeless Grant Assistance Program \$1,566,034

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families
	Current uses italicized					Funding
Statewide competitive	Funding to support	State funding priorities	Priority for projects	Chronic	2 graduation	No funding
application process; projects	operations and supportive	include:	serving persons with	homeless-	housing programs	towards
were awarded funding in	service costs of housing	O & M	special needs, including	graduation prog.	and 1 housing first	programs
2008.	projects or units within	project based leasing	disabilities and	from PSH units	program	serving families
County RFQ process.	housing projects that are prioritized by local 10YP.	rental assistance supportive services	homelessness an to pops prioritized in TYP	Hhlds at risk of		
Admin by King County	prioritized by local 1011.	Supportive services	pops prioritized in 111	homelessness		

- Already lost funding allocation for one program due to State budget cuts (HGAP-Prevention Project)
- 2. Future to be determined by state planning process; proposal to begin with 2011 biennium. One time funding for three-year awards.
- 3. Under the proposal to consolidate/block grant homeless funding to Counties; HGAP funding would no longer exist.
- 4. Would likely result in a reduction in funding/units in King County; unknown where cuts would be made.

State Funds

Regional Affordable Housing Program (O&M)

King County Document Recording Fee (2060)

\$700,000

Local Application	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families
Process	Current uses italicized		Population			Funding
Countywide competitive	ES-Op & SS;	Local priorities	Homeless – all	Provide basic operating	26 programs	Approximately 50% to
Bi-annual RFP (next RFP	ТН-Ор	as allowed by	populations	support to emergency	13 TH (4 family, 2 DV)	programs serving
2011 Spring)		State regulations		shelters and transitional	13 ES (6 family, 1 DV)	families with children
Advainint and bu KC staff				housing in our local		
Administered by KC staff				Continuum of Care		

Challenges / Opportunities

- Re-evaluate local needs prior to next RFP
- 2. In 2009 joint RFP with THOR; THOR funds targeted to eligible transitional housing projects
- 3. Funding outlook: Stable; amount varies on collection of document recording fees

Emergency Housing and Shelter Program

General EHSP Funds and Families with Children Funds (FWC)

\$803,529 (General-annually) \$289,345 (FWC-annually)

Local Application	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families
Process	Current uses italicized		Population			Funding
Every two years; Countywide process in	Emergency shelter (up to 90 days): Op, SS, motel vouchers	Substantially limited to	DV, families, families with	Distribute funds by bed night formula AND for Families with	FWC: 15 agencies (27	FWC: \$289,345
the spring (next round spring 2011) Admin by SKCCH	Prevention-SS, utilities, rent or mortgage assistance	State regulations	children, youth	Children, to allocate funds proportionate to % indicators of need, regionally between Seattle, SKC and N/EKC	programs) General Prog. Funds: 35 agencies (60+	A portion of the general pot also funds programs serving families with children
					programs)	with children

- 1. State funds have diminished.
- 2. Conducting allocation process is challenging since of the members of the committee work for agencies that apply for funding.
- 3. General ESHP funds are allocated by formula.
- 4. Families with Children funds utilized raters w/o conflict of interest but still conducted the allocation process within the committee.
- 5. Did not allocate funds to any new agencies due to shortage of funds for existing programs.
- 6. 2009 2010 allocation is roughly 50% of the previous allocation. This is due to State of Washington revenue shortfall. It is possible that additional funds will be restored during the biennium.

King County Housing Finance Program-Capital Funds

Veteran and Human Services Levy Fund, 2331 Document Recording Fee Surcharge for Homeless Housing; Regional Affordable Housing Program; HOME Investment Partnerships Program; Housing Innovations for Persons with Developmental Disabilities

\$8.1 million

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Annual NOFA Current process ends December 09 Countywide, including Seattle for all sources except HOME & CDBG (unincorporat ed King County or jurisdictions outside Seattle) Administered by King County staff	Capital construction: permanent non time- limited supportive housing permanent low- income rental housing acquisition and rehabilitation new construction relocation costs (not HIPDD) site improvements capitalized reserves CHDO capacity- building activities (HOME only, see below) home ownership for first-time buyers (HOME and CDBG only)	Funds align with combined funder priorities	V-HS: Chronically homeless veteran hhlds and other chronically homeless hhlds with intensive service needs, and homeless hhlds that have a moderate need for services 2331: Households ≤40% of median income that include: Chronically homeless families or individuals; Households with the greatest barriers to securing and remaining in permanent housing with high service needs; Households with a history of rental instability or other barriers with mod to low service needs. CDBG & RAHP: Families and individuals ≤50% median income. CDBG and RAHP: homeless families and individuals, including youth; people with special housing needs. CDBG targets renters and First-time homebuyers ≤80% median income. HOME: Families and individuals <60% median income First-time homebuyers < 80% median income First-time homebuyers with developmental disabilities ≤50% median income First-time homebuyers with developmental disabilities	Making funds available in alignment with County, State and Finance Commission with a priority on homelessness. Eligible projects must: 1. Increase the supply of rental housing affordable to lowincome or special needs households, 2. Preserve existing affordable housing that would otherwise be lost, or 3. Create home ownership opportunities for low-income first-time homebuyers.	The following funds will be available in fall 2009: • V-HS: Approximately \$1.7 million • 2331: Approximately \$1.4 million • RAHP: Approximately \$500,000 • HOME: Approximately \$4 million • HIPDD: Approximately \$500,000	Funding is not solely targeted for families; however it may be used for families. Fall 09 funding awards have not been made.

Challenges / Opportunities

- 1. Ensure that previously-funded capital projects (projected to open during 2010) have sufficient operating/rental subsidies & service funds to support incoming residents.
- 2. Fund new capital projects that demonstrate a convincing plan to assemble all necessary resources in this funding environment, including maximum leverage of state and federal resources, and a strong likelihood of being funded with anticipated resources for the services and operating components of homeless housing.
- 3. Fall 09 NOFA: Due to the high demand on services and rental assistance funds, funds for new projects will be very limited.

Local Funds

Seattle Housing Levy, HOME, CDBG, Commercial and Residential Bonus Program

Levy-voter approved CDBG & HOME-federal Bonus-commercial developers for increased density \$20 million

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Two NOFAs per year; fall and spring Current process ends December '09; Spring round TBD Administered by Seattle OH staff	Capital construction Generally workforce housing and permanent homeless housing.	Locally funds align with combined funder priorities	No funds are targeted for homeless from original source Each source has different staff restrictions All have ability to serve <30% AMI Portion serving higher income can serve homeless if Sect. 8 in building	Making funds available in alignment with County, State and Finance Commission with a priority on homelessness. Generally workforce housing in the spring and homeless housing is in the fall as a result of the points that homeless projects score for lowincome housing tax credits	45% non- homeless, 55% homeless	\$4.6million from spring

Challenges / Opportunities

- 1. Housing First dollars were in budget (general fund) but removed as a result of the budget crisis; potential for CDBG funding to fill gap.
- 2. Housing levy on the ballot in November
- 3. Bonus funds are highly unlikely for the next couple years as commercial development has nearly come to a halt.

King County Mental Illness Drug Dependency (King County Sales Tax)

\$784,972 (\$800k/yr for 5yrs; \$4m available in 2009)

Local Application	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target Population	Local	Current	2009
Process	Current uses italicized			Priorities	Use	Families
						Funding
Annual countywide	Support services linked to	Funding dictates by	Persons with mental illness and/or chemical	All eligible	2 projects	none
competitive application	units of permanent housing	Drug Dependency	dependency who are either enrolled in/are	uses.	serving	
process; fall 2009 awards	Non-clinical services needed	Implementation Plan	eligible for treatment services admin by		chronically	
in December 2009	to assist clients maintain		MHCADSD or are currently engaged in MIDD-		homeless	
Administered by KC staff	housing		funded service program; AND are either being			
Administered by RC staff	nousing		discharged or homeless (or at-risk)			

- 1. Funds must be used to forward the goals of the Mental Illness and Drug Dependency Implementation Plan Awards are made for up to 5yrs.
- 2. Funding Outlook: Funding is available through 2016 and is dependent on King County Sales Tax revenue.

King County Veteran and Human Services Levy Funds

King County Property Tax

Permanent housing for homeless: \$650,000

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Annual countywide competitive application process; fall 2009 awards in December 2009. Administered by King County staff	Funding for veterans and other persons in need. Activities are specified in the Levy Service Improvement Plan. Services and operating linked to permanent housing.	Levy funding uses and priorities are outlined in the SIP and approved by the Veterans' and Human Services Levy Oversight Boards.	All homeless populations, including veterans and their families.	A portion of the funds must serve veterans and their families.	6 projects have received V-HS Levy funds since 2007. 1 project serving families with children.	\$26,729

Challenges / Opportunities

- 1. Funds must forward the goals of the Levy SIP and align with King Count's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness.
- 2. Funding outlook: Funding is available through 2011. Awards are made for up to 5yrs.

Continued: King County Veteran and Human Services Levy Funds Prevention: \$925,832

Local Application	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009
Process	Current uses italicized		Population			Families
						Funding
RFP completed in 2008.	Funding for veterans and other persons	Levy funding uses	Renter and	Prevent renters and	One lead agency	Program
Next funding round	in need	and priorities are	homeowners	homeowners form losing	administers program	serves
TBD.	Activities are specified in the Levy	outlined in the SIP	under 80% AMI	their current housing;	(Housing Stability	individuals
Countywide process.	Service Improvement Plan	and approved by the Veterans' and	at risk of losing their housing.	keep from entering homeless system.	Program); 12 subcontractors (partner	and families
Administered by King	Rental assistance, move-in assistance,	Human Services			agencies) provide direct	
County staff	mortgage assistance to at-risk	Levy Oversight			services	
	households.	Boards.				

- 1. Allowed for large expansion of Housing Stability Program; more partner agencies; greater geographic coverage; resulted in greater focus on and collaboration around veterans and their families.
- 2. Can be used for both homeowners and renter up to 80% of AMI.
- 3. Can pay for move-in costs.
- 4. Demand for rental assistance continues to increase exponentially; average amount of financial assistance needed continues to increase each year; growing scale of program increases the complexity of implementation.
- 5. Funding outlook: Funding is available through 2011.

Continued: King County Veteran and Human Services Levy Funds Family Unification: \$458,629 (15 months)

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
RFP completed in 2008.	Funding for veterans and other persons	Levy funding uses and	Homeless single	Family reunification and	Two programs	100% of
Next funding round	in need	priorities are outlined	parents that	housing stabilization.		funding
TBD.	Activities are specified in the Levy	in the SIP and approved	have recent			towards
Countywide process.	Service Improvement Plan	by the Veterans' and	criminal justice			families with
countywide process.	Service improvement Flan	Human Services Levy	involvement and			children
Administered by King	Permanent housing; transitional	Oversight Boards.	are being			
County staff	housing; and supportive services		reunified with			
			their children			

Challenges / Opportunities

Funding outlook: Funding is available through 2011.

Homeless Housing and Services Fund

Document Recording Fees (HB 2163, 1359, 2331) \$3,491,849

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Annual countywide competitive	Homeless Services, operating	Fund priorities may	All homeless pops,	Funds available	40 projects funded	
application process; fall 2009	and rental assistance linked to	vary year to year	including veterans	countywide and	since 2006	\$1,585,246
awards in December 2009	units of new or existing	depending on Ten-	and their families	to all homeless		
Administered by King County staff	housing for homeless people	Year Plan efforts.		populations.	(21 projects serve	
					families)	

- 1. Funds must be used to forward the goals of the ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness.
- 2. Funds are meant to be distributed countywide and serve all homeless populations. Funding Outlook: Annual collection of funds varies depending on the local real estate market.
- 3. Awards are made for up to 5yrs.

King County General Fund-Homeless Housing Programs \$363,000

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
No application process Annual contracts may be renewed subject to funding availability and program performance Administered by King County staff	Broad range of housing, homeless and prevention activities.	Highly flexible fund source. General funds are restricted by County budget.	No targeted subpopulation Includes King County general funds dedicated to homelessness and prevention programs. These funds are attached to specific programs through the Executive's budget and Council adds.	King County base budget	8 projects: 2 projects serving homeless families; 3 projects serving homeless singles; 3 projects serving homeless & at-risk households (including families)	Approximately \$57,000 for programs with focus on families with children; an additional \$63,000 serving families and individuals

Challenges / Opportunities

No general funds for programs in 2010 unless a change in the budget.

Seattle Housing Levy

Property Tax Levy (2003-2009); Humans Services Department-Rental Assistant Component \$784,972

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Competitive RFI on 2-3 year funding cycles Annual contracts may be renewed subject to funding availability and program performance Administered by Seattle HSD staff	Rental assistance / homeless prevention: Rental stabilization Program: 6-18 months rental asst., cm for transitioning out of homelessness or at-risk of homelessness Emergency Rental Asst. Program: short-term, one-time financial asst.	Guidelines established at local level through Levy legislation and Levy Admin and Financial Plans	No targeted subpopulation This includes all Seattle general funds dedicated to homelessness and prevention programs. These funds are usually attached to specific program areas through Mayor's budget and Council adds.	All eligible uses.	1-rent stabilization/rent asst. program 7-emergency assistance/one-time rental asst. programs	Approximately \$225,500 for programs with focus on families with children

- 1. Levy renewal is biggest challenge facing future and existing programs
- 2. Levy renewal provides great opportunities for investment in ending and preventing homelessness
- 3. Funding outlook: Renewal of Levy on November 2009 ballot.

Seattle General Fund - Human Services Department

\$14,502,619 (housing, homeless & prevention)

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families			
	Current uses italicized					Funding			
Competitive RFI on 2-3 year	Allows for a broad range of	Highly flexible fund	No targeted	Programs	Includes prevention	Estimate de seco			
funding cycles. Annual contracts may be renewed subject to funding	program activities; varies based on budget allocation &/or legal authority.	General fund activities may be restricted by specific legislative or budget	General fund activities may be restricted by specific legislative or budget	General fund activities may be restricted by specific legislative or budget	General fund activities may be restricted by specific legislative or budget authority.	Includes all Seattle general funds dedicated	consistent with the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness	and stabilization, food & meal services, Homeless, hygiene and	\$1.75 million for programs with
availability and program performance. Administered by Seattle	Enhanced shelter, TH, PH, outreach, SS, rental asst/eviction prev., admin.					legislative or budget	legislative or budget	legislative or budget to homelessness and	strategies
HSD staff	Broad range of homeless intervention & prevention All population groups.		attached to specific program areas through Mayor's budget and Council adds.						

- 1. Revenue projections for local funding are down.
- 2. Leveraging local general funds is a challenge with declining revenue and investments from local, state, federal and private funders
- 3. General fund investments in ending homelessness have increased over time.
- 4. City of Seattle has maintained commitment to support human services.
- 5. Level funding anticipated.

North and East King County Cities*

Human Services Funding

\$5.2 million (total human services) \$1.1 million (allocated towards CEH categories)

Local Application	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Process	Current uses italicized		Population			
Competitive RFP on 2 year funding cycle; next RFP in spring 2010 Cities coordinate the	Goals: 1. Food and shelter. 2. Supportive relationships within families, neighborhoods and communities.	CDBG: Limited to HUD regulations; public services capped at 15% of a jurisdiction's CDBG funds (i.e. activities	Target populations may vary by local city. Homelessness is part of the	For the 2009 funding round, the results of the 2007-08 Needs Update identified gaps in these areas:	128 total public service programs 31 programs within CEH categories: 5 Shelters	\$1,162,101 CEH TFG categories: \$332K Shelter \$276K Eviction Prev. \$43K Housing Op. \$49K Housing SS
application process but applications are reviewed and funded separately. Contracts are city specific. Administered by city staff.	 3. Safe haven from violence and abuse. 4. Health care to be as physically and mentally fit as possible. 5. Education, support services and job skills for independent living. 	to assist homeless persons or to prevent homelessness) Local-flexible fund source.	broader emphasis of human service funding for local residents.	Homelessness Early learning and school readiness Culturally and linguistically appropriate health services	7 Eviction Prev. 2 Housing Op. 2 Housing SS 5 Employ. Serv. 10 Other Services	\$178K Employ. Serv. \$281K Other Services 09 Families Funding Focus on families with children funding -25 programs (% of total category): 65% shelter 44% housing operations 100% housing ss

- 1. Revenue projections for local funding are down; budgets are tight.
- 2. Current awards are through 2010. It is unclear at this time what the human services funding outlook is for the 2011-2012 RFP. Best case scenario is funding would remain stable, there is the potential for cuts, and it is unlikely that there would be any increases in local funding. Each city's human services funding outlook differs, some are more optimistic than others.
- 3. Collaboration with N/E King County cities in "pooling" resources.

^{*}North and East King County Cities: Bellevue, Bothell, Issaquah, Kenmore Kirkland, Mercer Island, Redmond, Sammamish, Woodinville

ARCH** – Housing Trust Fund –Capital Funds (CDBG & City General Funds)

Approximately \$2million (Fall 09 funding)

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Two NOFAs per year; fall and spring Funding decisions by February for current 09 Fall process; Spring round TBD ARCH will continue to accept applications 'out of cycle' (anytime) for preservation projects. Administered by ARCH staff	HTF funding sources have slightly different eligible activities. Eligible activities: Acquisition Predevelopment costs Rehabilitation and new construction costs Site development costs Off-site development costs Direct tenant assistance programs, such as rent "buydowns" or loan programs for payment of security deposits and last-month rent deposits Mixed-income projects are allowed so long as HTF dollars assist only low and moderate income units.	CDBG: Limited to HUD regulation Local funding is flexible within HTF eligible activities	The general purpose of the Housing Trust Fund is to create and preserve affordable housing for low income households. In special circumstances (for example, in home ownership or to leverage resources), moderate income households may also be assisted. Long term goal for use of housing resources: Families (inc. single households) 56%; Homeless/Transition al 13%; Senior 19%; Special Needs Populations 12%	Based on the target percentages, for the current funding round, applications for special needs housing and seniors are especially encouraged. ARCH also continues to cooperate with the 10YP and East King County Plan to End Homelessness; proposals are encouraged to including housing that helps address the goals of these plans. There is also a desire to seek a balance of types and locations of ARCH funded special needs projects throughout the ARCH geographic area.	Percentage of allocation since 1993: Families (inc. single households) 58% Homeless/ Transitional 13%; Senior 20%; Special Needs Populations 8%	\$750k from spring (includes singles) Fall funding decisions yet to be determined (3 applications; up to \$2.75k if all funded)

- 1. Changes and uncertainty related to other funding sources. Trying to plan around addressing local needs and still meet funders criteria.
- 2. For the member cities, budgets are definitely tight. Cities managed to maintain funding levels for both ARCH admin and Trust Fund in 2009. Most cities are revisiting their 2010 budgets, and funding, especially for Trust Fund has been part of conversation in at least some cities.

^{**} ARCH includes the Cities of Bellevue, Bothell, Issaquah, Kenmore, Kirkland, Mercer Island, Newcastle, Redmond, Sammamish, Woodinville, Beaux Arts Village, Yarrow Point, Hunts Point, Medina, Clyde Hill, and King County.

South King County Cities***

Human Services funding; City General Funds and CDBG funding

\$3.7 million total (91% General Fund; 9% CDBG)

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Competitive RFP on 2 year funding cycle; next RFP in spring 2010; cities coordinate the application process but applications are reviewed and funded separately. Contracts are city specific. Administered by city staff.	Service Categories Developed by the King County Task Force on Regional Human Services, 2003: housing/shelter services and food/nutrition programs early childhood services, youth programs, family support, refugee/immigrant services, outreach/i&r, and basic needs/emergency assist DV & sexual assault programs health care programs Employment & education programs	CDBG: Limited to HUD regulations; public services capped at 15% of a jurisdiction's CDBG funds (i.e. activities to assist homeless persons or to prevent homelessness) Local-flexible fund source.	Target populations may vary by local city. Homelessness is part of the broader emphasis of human service funding for local residents.	Each city has their own human services policies; advisory committees establish priorities and make final funding recommendations for general fund allocations.	95 Public service programs (9 Housing/Shelter programs; 1 DV Shelter; 4 Emergency Assistance programsprevention & housing stabilization)	\$575,009 Housing/Shelter (15.5%) \$280,000 Emergency Asst/Basic Needs \$96,600 DV Shelter 09 Families Approximately 72% of Housing/Shelter category for programs with focus on families with children

- 4. Revenue projections for local funding are down; budgets are tight.
- 5. Current awards are through 2010. It is unclear at this time what the human services funding outlook is for the 2011-2012 RFP. Best case scenario is funding would remain stable, there is the potential for cuts, and it is unlikely that there would be any increases in local funding. Funding outlook will vary by individual city.

^{***}South King County Cities: Auburn, Burien, Covington, Des Moines, Enumclaw, Federal Way, Kent, Renton, SeaTac, Tukwila (italicized cities include general fund and CDBG)

UNITED WAY OF KING COUNTY

Out of the Rain Impact Council Priority 2102

People at Risk of Becoming Homeless Retain Stable Housing

\$623,483

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target	Local	Current Use	2009 Families
	Current uses italicized		Population	Priorities		Funding
Competitive countywide application process every two years. Contracts awarded on an annual basis; renewal based on performance and funding availability. Fiscal year cycle June-July. Next application cycle fall 2010 for July 2011-June 2013. Some limited funding opportunities prior to cycle. Administered by UWKC staff	Housing stability includes: eviction prevention rent assistance, legal action, protective payee, housing counseling, supportive housing, family unification, and family stabilization. Activities include: rent asst., mortgage asst., landlord/tenant mediation, mortgage default counseling, and tenant educ. And counseling, legal rep. protective payee, CM, utility asst., and other financial asst.	Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain Impact Council priorities	Households at risk of becoming homeless.	No additional priorities.	Funding 12 agencies to provide housing retention services through numerous programs operating throughout the county. Of these 9 serve households with children and 3 serve single adult only households.	Approximately \$482,283

Challenges / Opportunities for ALL United Way dollars:

- 1. Assuring fund stability given current recession.
- 2. All funds contingent on fundraising efforts.

Additional challenges / opportunities are identified under specific UWKC funding categories.

Landscape Assessment

UNITED WAY: Out of the Rain Impact Council Priority 2103

Homeless people meet emergency/immediate shelter needs \$1,200,908

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target Population	Local	Current Use	2009 Families
	Current uses italicized			Priorities		Funding
Competitive countywide application process every two years. Contracts awarded on an annual basis; renewal based on performance and funding availability. Fiscal year cycle June-July. Next application cycle fall 2010 for July 2011-June 2013. Some limited funding opportunities prior to cycle. Administered by UWKC staff.	Emergency shelter and motel voucher programs. Bednights provided in overnight short-term emergency shelter and or/motel vouchers. Many agencies also provide case management services though funding is for bednight provision.	Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain Impact Council priorities	Homeless single men, women, youth, young adults, families with children, people with disabilities, HIV, mental health, alcohol and chemical dependency issues.	Services provided are based on target population of agencies funded.	Currently funding 15 agencies that provide overnight shelter and/or motel vouchers through 34 programs throughout King County. Of the 15 agencies, 6 primarily target families with children (but may also serve single adults).	Approximately \$687,155

UNITED WAY: Out of the Rain Impact Council Priority 2104

People are able to meet basic self-care and/or other survival needs \$240,807

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Competitive countywide application process every two years. Contracts awarded on an annual basis; renewal based on performance and funding availability. Fiscal year cycle June-July. Next application cycle fall 2010 for July 2011-June 2013. Some limited funding opportunities prior to cycle. Administered by UWKC staff.	Emergency assistance programs, street outreach programs, drop-in centers, hygiene centers, shelter programs, case management programs, furniture bank, baby boutique Activities include: use of hygiene facilities, health care, clothing, personal care items, household goods, baby items and food, financial assistance for prescriptions, bus tickets, community voicemail, food/snack items, etc.	Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain Impact Council priorities	Homeless single men, women, youth, families, children and low-income households seeking emergency services.	Services provided are based on target populatio n of agencies funded.	Funding 10 agencies to provide an array of basic self-care and survival items t to homeless and low-income households throughout the county. Five agencies target and/or serve families with children and the other five primarily serve homeless single men, women and/or youth.	Approximately \$65,157

UNITED WAY: Out of the Rain Impact Council Priority 2105

People transitioning out of homelessness secure permanent supportive housing.

\$572,770

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families
						Funding
Competitive countywide application process every two years. Contracts	Transitional housing, transition-in- place, emergency shelter, supportive	Flexibility based on	Homeless single men, women,	Services provided are	13 agencies that provide case	Approximately \$442,044
awarded on an annual basis; renewal based	housing, housing stability, case	UWKC Out	youth/young	based on	management and	3442,044
on performance and funding availability. Fiscal year cycle June-July.	management programs. Services provided within the context of	of the Rain Impact Council	adults, families, parenting teens, people with	target population of agencies	housing search and assistance services through 52 programs;	
Next application cycle fall 2010 for July 2011-June 2013. Limited funding opportunities prior to cycle.	a given program that includes an array	n program that includes an array priorities management services: ng intake, assessment, nment of a service plan, housing	HIV/AIDS, mental health, alcohol and chemical	funded.	majority serve families within the context of transitional housing	
Administered by UWKC staff.	search and assistance.		dependency, and veterans.		programs.	

UNITED WAY: Out of the Rain Impact Council Priority 2106

Homeless/low income people improve economic stability

\$206,395

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Competitive countywide application process every two years. Contracts awarded on an annual basis; renewal based on performance and funding availability. Fiscal year cycle June-July. Next application cycle fall 2010 for July 2011-June 2013. Limited funding opportunities prior to cycle. Administered by UWKC staff.	Transitional housing, homeless intervention and employment programs. Activities include occupational training, job search assistance and case management that include: budgeting, repairing poor credit, enrolling clients in entitlement programs, developing savings accounts, etc.	Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain Impact Council priorities	Homeless single adults, families and youth/young adults.	Services provided are based on target population of agencies funded.	6 agencies, with the majority of agencies providing case management services that help clients achieve economic stability. One agency provides employment/education training and job search assistance. The majority of programs serve families.	Approximately \$159,689

Challenges / Opportunities (in addition to the ones listed on page 21)

- Opportunities exist to redefine the strategies and services that fall within this outcome.
- Focus may change to reflect service delivery that focuses on employment and training.

UNITED WAY: Out of the Rain Impact Council Priority 2108

Homeless people meet interim housing needs

\$159,141

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target	Local	Current Use	2009 Families
	Current uses italicized		Population	Priorities		Funding
Competitive countywide application process every two years. Contracts awarded on an annual basis; renewal based on performance and funding availability. Fiscal year cycle June-July. Next application cycle fall 2010 for July 2011-June 2013. Some limited funding opportunities prior to cycle. Administered by UWKC staff.	Transitional housing, supervised living, family stabilization, family unification, family support services and housing care teams. The primary activity for this outcome is transitional housing bednights, with a secondary activity being case management services and session.	Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain Impact Council priorities	Homeless single men, and women, youth, families with children, people with mental health, alcohol and chemical dependency, and other disabilities.	Services provided are based on target population of agencies funded.	Funding 7 agencies – 4 of which target families with children, 2 serving singles and 1 focused on youth and families. Nearly half of the funds under this outcome provide interim housing to people with mental health issues.	Approximately \$70,000

UNITED WAY: Out of the Rain Impact Council Priority 2109

Homeless people increase stability in permanent supportive housing \$901,871

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Competitive countywide application process every two years. Contracts awarded on an annual basis; renewal based on performance and funding availability. Fiscal year cycle June-July. Next application cycle fall 2010 for July 2011-June 2013. Some limited funding opportunities prior to cycle. Administered by UWKC staff.	Permanent supportive housing. Supportive services including: case management services, tenant assessment, crisis intervention, resource coordination, conflict resolution, tenant education, counseling, mental health services, rent assistance, services for children, mental health counseling, chemical dependency support, health care and other relevant services.	Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain Impact Council priorities	Chronically homeless men and women, young adults with children, families, single adult women experiencing domestic violence.	Services provided are based on target population of agencies funded.	Funding 11 agencies to provide supportive services through 22 programs, of which 6 agencies focus on providing supportive services to families.	Approximately \$430,000

Landscape Assessment

UNITED WAY: Out of the Rain Impact Council allocations

Chronic Homeless Campaign (2110); Homeless youth/young adults secure stable housing; Health Impact Council Outcomes (2419, 2420); Employment Impact Council Outcomes (2501-2506); and other allocations coded as 1200, 1401, 1402, 1410, 1411, and 1412.

\$572,770

Allowed Uses	Flexibility	Target Population	Local	Current Use	2009
Current uses Italicizea			Priorities		Families
Permanent Supportive Housing; Food banks/meal programs/home delivery; individual development account; landlord liaison program; system/coalition	Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain Impact Council	Chronic homeless single adult population, homeless youth/young adults, youth in foster care, immigrant, refugees,	Services provided are based on target population of agencies	The bulk of this funding supports the Chronic Homeless Campaign for single adults; the IDA Program for youth aging out of the foster care system, the Health and Employment	Funding Unknown
support; mental health and substance abuse counseling and treatment;	priorities	low income households, people with mental health,	funded.	Councils which serve families, but the majority are not homeless families. A portion of	
employment/education training; job readiness; ESL and literacy programs.		physical disabilities and other issues.		2101 would directly serve homeless families thought data	
	Permanent Supportive Housing; Food banks/meal programs/home delivery; individual development account; landlord liaison program; system/coalition support; mental health and substance abuse counseling and treatment; employment/education training; job readiness; ESL	Permanent Supportive Housing; Food banks/meal programs/home delivery; individual development account; landlord liaison program; system/coalition support; mental health and substance abuse counseling and treatment; employment/education training; job readiness; ESL	Permanent Supportive Housing; Food banks/meal programs/home delivery; individual development account; landlord liaison program; system/coalition support; mental health and substance abuse counseling and treatment; employment/education training; job readiness; ESL Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain lmpact Council priorities Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain program; youth/young adults, youth in foster care, immigrant, refugees, low income households, people with mental health, substance abuse physical disabilities	Permanent Supportive Housing; Food banks/meal programs/home delivery; individual development account; landlord liaison program; system/coalition support; mental health and substance abuse counseling and treatment; employment/education training; job readiness; ESL Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain lmpact Council program; youth in foster care, immigrant, refugees, low income households, people with mental health, substance abuse physical disabilities	Permanent Supportive Housing; Food banks/meal programs/home delivery; individual development account; landlord liaison program; system/coalition support; mental health and substance abuse counseling and treatment; employment/education training; job readiness; ESL Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain UWKC Out of the Rain lmpact youth/young adults, youth/young adults, youth in foster care, immigrant, refugees, households, people with mental health, substance abuse physical disabilities Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain UWKC Out of the Rain lmpact youth in foster care, immigrant, refugees, households, people with mental health, substance abuse physical disabilities The bulk of this funding supports the Chronic Homeless Campaign for single adults; the IDA Program for youth aging out of the foster care system, the Health and Employment Councils which serve families, but the majority are not homeless families. A portion of the Landlord Liaison Project and 2101 would directly serve

UNITED WAY: Basic Needs – Housing Stability \$695,000

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Competitive countywide application process every two years. Contracts awarded on an annual basis; renewal based on performance and funding availability. Fiscal year cycle June-July. Next application cycle fall 2010 for July 2011-June 2013. Some limited funding opportunities prior to cycle. Administered by UWKC staff.	Emergency rent assistance and housing stability assistance. Rent assistance including eviction prevention, first months rent, security deposit, mortgage assistance, mortgage default counseling, landlord/tenant mediation, tenant education and counseling, case management, utility assistance, and information and referral.	Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain Impact Council priorities	Households at risk of becoming homeless and homeless households that need move-in rental assistance.	UWKC response to emergent needs with the community.	11 agencies to meet housing stability needs of households at-risk of becoming homeless and homeless households transitioning out of homelessness- the majority of agencies target households with children.	Approximately \$591,925

UNITED WAY: Family Homelessness Funding \$154,000

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Funds have been set-aside for countywide special projects as they arise. Administered by UWKC staff	Transitional housing, case management services, rapid re-housing activities, back to school supplies.	Flexibility based on UWKC Out of the Rain Impact Council and local priorities	Homeless households with children.	Homeless families with children, strategies that align with local planning efforts and best practices.	All funds provide services to families with children in the context of transitional housing and support services provided through: The Washington Families Fund Rapid Re-Housing Project Backpacks and school supplies for children.	Approximately \$154,000

Challenges / Opportunities (in addition to the ones listed on page 21)

• King County family homelessness planning process will inform future service strategies for UWKC funding.

Washington Families Fund

WA State Dept. of Commerce and 19 private funders

\$3.3million (funds expended)

Local Application Process	Allowed Uses Current uses italicized	Flexibility	Target Population	Local Priorities	Current Use	2009 Families Funding
Annual statewide application process. Grants are made for 5 and 10 years. Application due in September, funding decisions by December. Administered by Building Changes staff	Housing and stabilization services for homeless families. Non-time limited and permanent supportive housing. Case management, direct services for families, job training, mental health/chemical dependency services, cash assistance.	Funds are flexible but may not be used for shelter or rental assistance.	Homeless families with children.	NA	36 projects total 9 projects in King County: 7 serving families with moderate level needs and 2 serving families with high level needs	All funding towards families with children Up to \$1.25million in 09 funding for King County (\$486,750 paid out for the contract year)

- 1. Increases availability of flexible funds in many areas around the State.
- 2. Match requirement also boosts local support from other philanthropic partners and housing and service partners in the region.
- 3. Match requirement has been a barrier for some agencies (especially smaller agencies in rural areas).
- 4. Requesting the State for additional funding 2010; fundraising with private donors is on-going

Abbreviations:

TH: Transitional housing

ES: Emergency shelter

Op: Operating

SS: Support services

O&M: Operating and maintenance

SSO: Supportive services only programs

SH: Safe Havens

CoC: Continuum of care

I&R: Information and referral

MH: Mental health

SA: Substance abuse

PSH: Permanent supportive housing

HMIS: Homeless management information system (locally - Safe Harbors)

FMR: Fair market rent

RFP: Request for proposals

NOFA: Notice of funding availability

Notes:

1. 2009 budget figures unless noted

2. Amounts shown are for homeless housing and services resources which in some cases are a subset of the larger amount for that particular funding source (e.g. CDBG, MIDD, Veterans and Human Services Levy, Seattle Housing Levy, local General Funds, Public Housing Authorities vouchers)